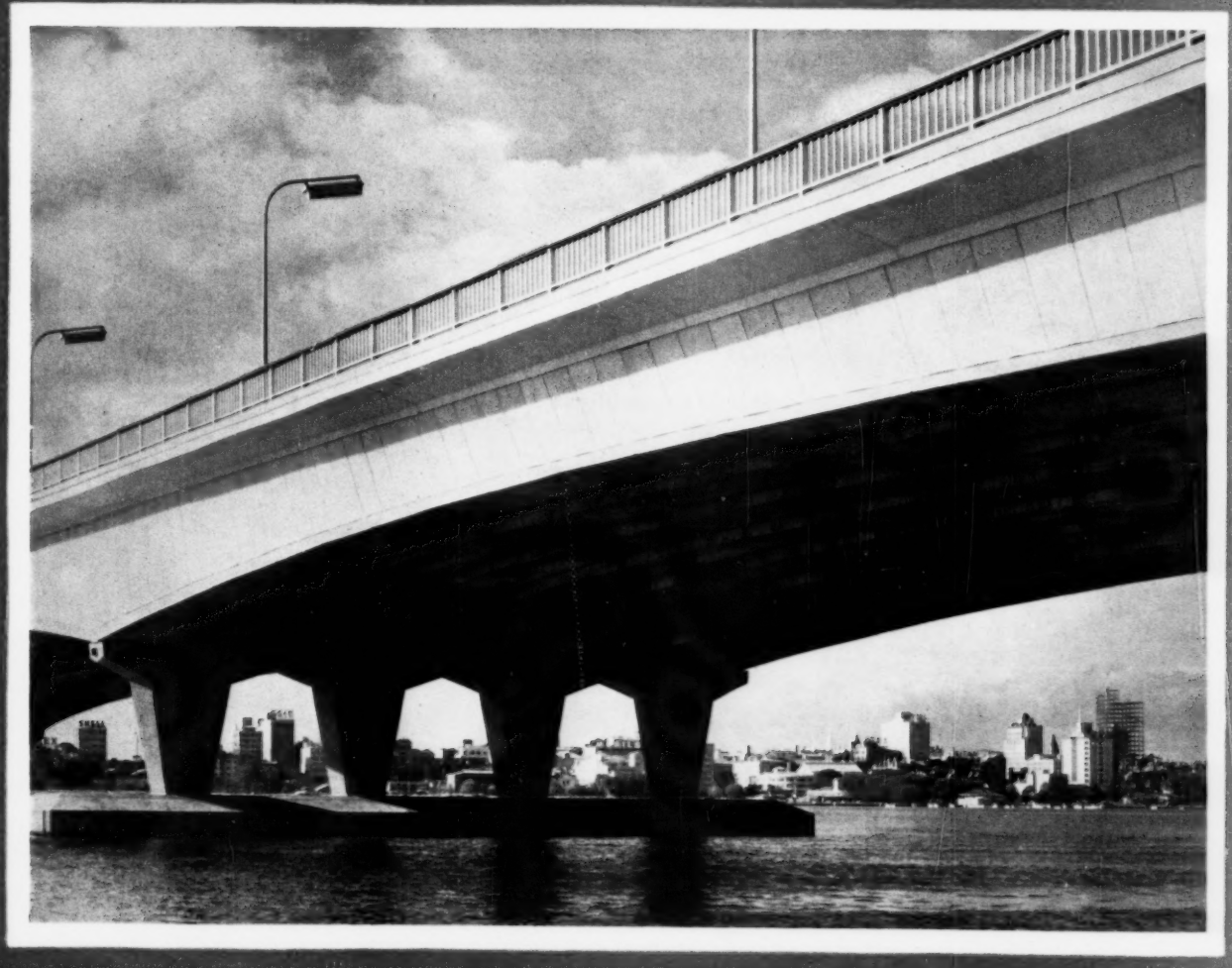
Board of Trade Journal

Volume 182, No. 3398

4 May 1962



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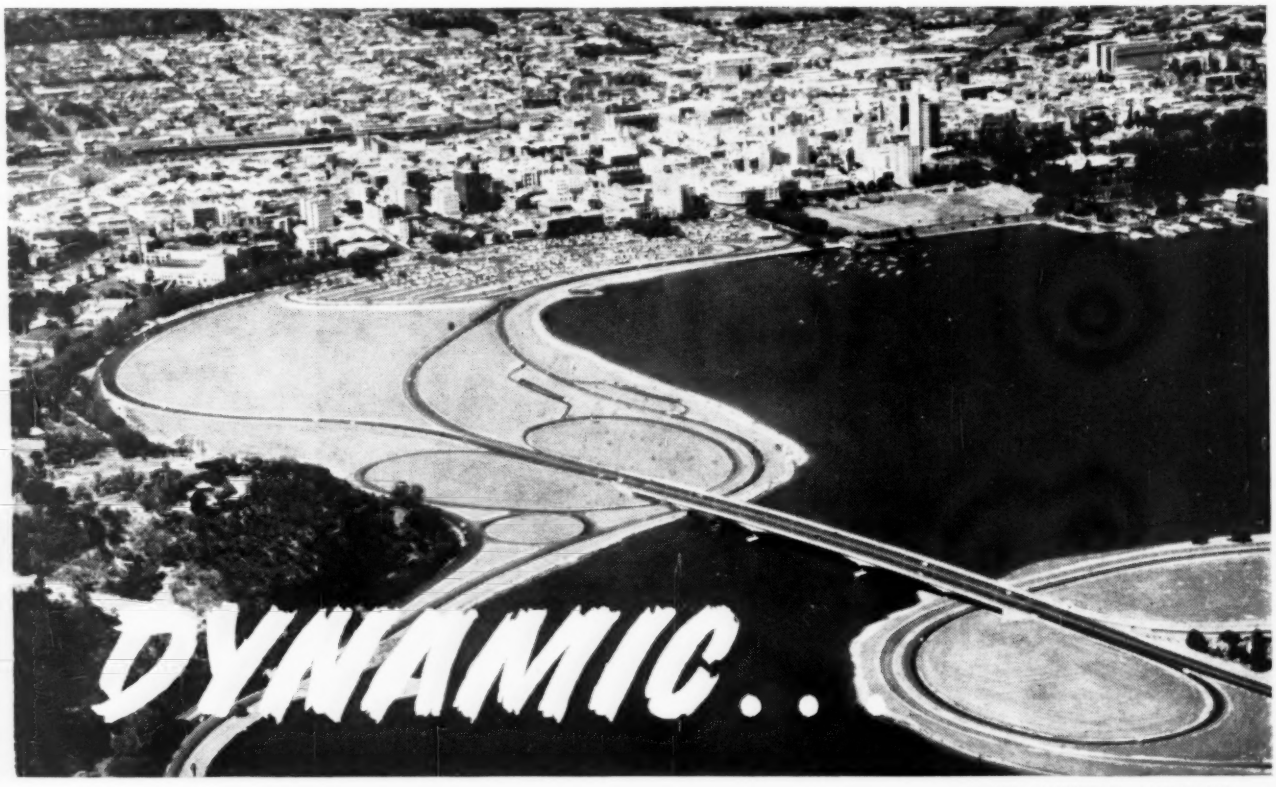

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- **B.H.P. INTEGRATED IRON & STEEL INDUSTRY** — **£40 million**
- **DEVELOPMENT OF KOOLYANOBBING IRON ORE DEPOSIT** — **£5 million**
- **AGREEMENT TO DEVELOP THE MT. GOLDSWORTHY IRON ORE DEPOSIT IN THE PILBARA REGION** — **£12 million**
- **PROJECT TO MINE IRON ORE DEPOSITS** to feed proposed sponge iron plant (plus £5 million harbour development) at Scott River. — **£10 million**
- **LUBRICATING OIL PLANT** addition to the **BP** £40 million oil refinery at Kwinana — **£7 million**
- **LAPORTE £4,000,000 TITANIUM OXIDE PLANT** plus potential £2 million chemical plant additions — **£6 million**
- **COLLIE POWER STATION** near Muja opencut coalmine — **£10 million**
- **DIVERSION DAM ON ORD RIVER PROJECT** (Part of an overall £20 million project) — **£5 million**

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Board of Trade Journal

Volume 182, No. 3398 4 MAY 1962 Price 1s. 3d. net

Pages 929-988 Annual Subscription including Inland Postage, £3 18s. 0d.

The Expanding Market in Western Australia

In this survey of development and opportunities, J. D. Leithead, British Trade Commissioner in Western Australia, suggests that the growth of both primary and secondary industry in this State of a million square miles can lead to increased demand for agricultural machinery, manufacturing plant, mining and earth-moving machinery, electrical equipment, scientific instruments and know-how.

A NEW ERA of expansion is under way in Western Australia. By the end of this decade Western Australians believe they will have taken major steps towards their long term target of redressing the balance of development between Australia's east and west.

Western Australia, an area of approximately one million square miles, covers one-third of Australia and has only 7 per cent. of the population. Indications are that the next ten years will mark the completion of a quarter century of post-war growth that will stand out as the greatest period of development in Western Australian history.

Virgin farmland is coming into production at the rate of three-quarters of a million acres a year, secondary industries since World War II have developed appreciably, and industrial minerals, such as iron ore, manganese and asbestos are achieving international prominence.

The West Australian Government has taken on itself to stimulate progress by attracting investment from overseas with the long term aim of expanding the economy and of creating employment opportunities.

Development Prospects

The following list of projects, which it is expected will be completed before 1970, gives an indication of the scope of industrial growth:—

Iron and Steel	£A million
Broken Hill Pty. Ltd. has signed an agreement with the State Government for the establishment by 1968 of a £A40 million integrated iron and steel industry at Kwinana, a rapidly expanding industrial area 20 miles south of the West Australian capital, Perth. The primary unit will be a blast furnace with a basic iron capacity of 450,000 tons a year.	40

The Hon. D. Brand (*left*), Premier of Western Australia; the Hon. C. W. M. Court (*right*), State Minister for Industrial Development; and Mr. L. F. White, Australian General Manager of Metal Manufactures Ltd., inspecting a copper and drawing machine made in Britain and installed in the new factory of Metal Manufactures (W.A.) Pty. Ltd., at Melville, Western Australia.

Minerals and Mining	£A million
Broken Hill Pty Ltd. is developing iron ore leases on Koolan Island in Yampi Sound, nearly 1,200 miles north of Perth, at a cost of £A6 million. The	

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	£A million	
company will spend a further £A5 million on developing the Koolyanobbing iron ore deposits which will serve the integrated iron and steel industry to be built at Kwinana (see above).	11	
An agreement has recently been made between the Western Australian Government and three firms – Consolidated Gold Fields (Australia) Pty. Ltd. of Sydney, Cyprus Mines Corporation of Los Angeles and Utah Construction and Mining Co. of San Francisco – for the mining of up to 15 million tons of iron ore from the Mt. Goldsworthy deposits near Port Hedland. After a preliminary programme, which is expected to last eighteen months, covering geological and engineering investigations, the companies have undertaken that within three and a half years they will build a £A4·5 million deep-water port at Depuch Island, construct a £A1 million causeway from the mainland to Depuch Island, build a 125-mile standard gauge railway at a cost of about £A3·5 million between Mt. Goldsworthy and Depuch Island and build mainland townships to serve Depuch Island and Mt. Goldsworthy.	12	
Railways		
In association with the iron and steel project is an agreement between the Federal and West Australian Governments for the construction of a £A41 million 4ft. 8½in. standard gauge railway line linking the inland goldfields centre of Kalgoorlie, the capital city, Perth, the major port, Fremantle, and the industrial centre, Kwinana. The rail standardization project involves the laying of 500 miles of railway line – it will be a continuation of the standard gauge link which already spans Australia from Port Pirie, near Adelaide, to Kalgoorlie.	41	
Oil		
B.P. Refinery (Kwinana) Ltd. is adding a £A7 million lubricating oil plant to the company's £A50 million petroleum crude oil refinery at Kwinana, which has		

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Front Cover Photograph

The skyline of Perth, capital city of Western Australia, seen through the arches of Narrows Bridge, for which G. Maunsell and Partners, London, were the consulting engineers. Together with the port of Fremantle, Perth covers an area of 192 square miles, and has a population of 395,000 (1960).

The Expanding Market in W. Australia (*Continued*)

	£A million
a throughput of more than 3 million tons of crude oil a year.	7
Aluminium A £A10 million alumina refinery is being built at Kwinana to process bauxite mined in the Darling Ranges flanking Perth. It will be part of a new aluminium industry established by Alcoa of Australia Pty. Ltd. – a company formed by Alcoa of America and three Australian mining companies (Western Mining Corporation Ltd., North Broken Hill Ltd. and Broken Hill South Ltd.). Alumina from the new plant will be supplied to world markets and will feed a 40,000-ton-a-year aluminium plant in the State of Victoria.	10
Chemicals At Bunbury, a port located 116 miles south of Perth, Laporte Industries Ltd. is establishing a £A4 million titanium-oxide and chemical plant – a £A2 million extension is also planned.	6
Paper Australian Paper Manufacturers Ltd. have signed an agreement with the West Australian Government to construct a £A4 million paper mill at Spearwood, situated between Perth and Kwinana, by December 1966. The mill will produce general packaging types of paper and paper board as well as paper for multi-wall packs to carry cement and fertilizers. Production will total about 15,000 tons of paper and board a year.	4
Irrigation The West Australian Government is undertaking a wide range of developmental works including a	

THIS BOOKLET entitled "New Business in Australia" has been specially compiled to assist companies considering the extension of their activities to Australia. Its contents include information on such questions as Company Law, Taxation, Import and Export Controls, Patents, Trade Marks, Finance etc. Copies of the booklet are available at any of our Offices. Please call, write or telephone. We are equipped to furnish any further information and details desired.

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The Expanding Market in W. Australia (*Continued*)

	£A million
£A20 million project for the damming of the Ord River in the Kimberley region to irrigate the river flats for intensive farming. This scheme will involve the impounding of 3½ million acre feet of water. Work is almost completed on the first part of the project, the construction of a diversion dam at Bandicoot Bar, and it is anticipated that the first farms will be settled in 1963.	20
Electrical Power	
At the Collie coalfields, near Bunbury, a £A10 million electrical power house is under construction near the Muja open cut – a 40ft. deep seam of coal. This power house will fit into a grid system which extends over the south-west portion of Western Australia.	10
Harbours	
Fremantle harbour is being extended by the construction of five new berths, each of which will cost about £A1 million.	5
TOTAL	166

Primary Industry

Agriculture is a vital source of income in Western Australia and recent years have seen a dramatic improvement in farm productivity as a result of research, mechanization and the application of improved farming methods.

As an indication of post-war agricultural growth it may be mentioned that the total area under crop has risen from 2·9 million to 6·8 million acres, cereal production has risen from 25 million to 94 million bushels, sheep numbers have jumped from 9·8 million to 17·2 million and wool production has risen from 79 million to 178 million pounds. Present trends would suggest that up to 6 million acres of virgin country will be added to farm lands by 1970, thus increasing the total area under cultivation to 30 million acres.

The annual net value of primary production is about £A112 million consisting mainly of wool, wheat, other cereals, meat, whole milk, fruit, poultry, eggs, crayfish and other fish.

Secondary Industry

The 1958/59 and 1959/60 Western Australian factory statistics were as follows:

Number of factories – 1958/59 . . 4,125 1959/60 . . 4,279

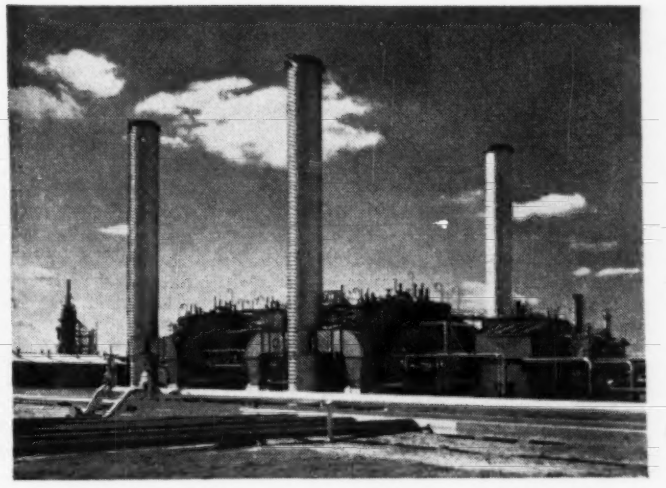
	1959/59 £A Million	1959/60 £A Million
Net Production—		
Engineering & Industrial Metals	24·9	27·7
Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils and Grease	13·5	14·5
Food, Drink & Tobacco	11·3	12·2
Woodworking & Basketware	7·7	8·3
Clothing & Textiles	4·2	4·7
Stationery, Printing & Bookbinding	4·4	4·9
Bricks, Pottery & Glass	2·2	2·4
Furniture	1·5	1·8
Other	9·1	9·9
Total Net Production	78·8	86·4

(*Net production is the value added in the course of manufacture and is the sum available for payment of wages, rent, interest and other management expenses and for manufacturer's own income.*)

Minerals

The West Australian Government believes that the industrial use and export of minerals will be a major factor in the rapid development of Western Australia during the next decade.

Increased quantities of blue asbestos are being mined in the Hamersley Ranges, bauxite discovered in the Darling Ranges is to become the basis for an Australian aluminium industry, coal production is rising at Collie as a direct result of an increase in the



The steam generation area of B.P. Refinery (Kwinana) Ltd. The boilers were made by Spearing & Partners Ltd., of London.

demand by industry for electrical power, iron ore is the key to the establishment of an integrated iron and steel industry and ilmenite will form the basis for a titanium oxide industry.

A renewed interest in minerals has resulted from the decision of the Federal Government to relax a 22 year ban on the export of iron ore and already 87 permits to explore have been given to Australian and overseas companies. This has stimulated prospecting and surveying so that new minerals, as well as iron ore, are now being discovered.

A search for oil is continuing and expenditure on exploration has so far amounted to £A20 million.

The gold industry yields more than £A13 million worth of metal each year, about 80 per cent. of the Australian total gold production.

It is considered that the value of the production of Western Australia's mineral industry may well double during the next ten years.

Trade

The main Western Australian imports are metals and metal manufactures, machines and machinery, oil, foodstuffs, textiles, drugs and chemicals, rubber, paper and tobacco – the principal items imported by Western Australia from Britain being motor vehicles and parts, tractors, steam engines and turbines, piece-goods, internal combustion engines and parts, iron and steel pipes and tubes, dynamo electrical machinery, telephone and telegraph instruments, books and magazines.

Western Australia has an export surplus with overseas countries, but an import surplus with the Eastern States of Australia.

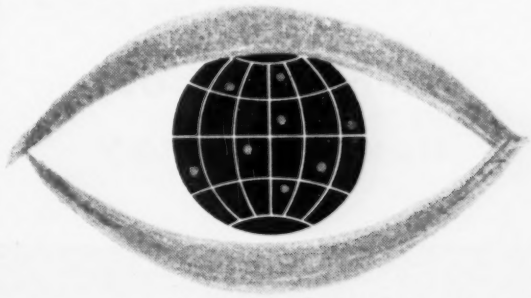
In the year ended June 30, 1961, the value of Western Australian imports from overseas and from other Australian States was £A177·0 million while exports from the State totalled £A205·0 million; the State had thus a favourable trade balance of £A28·0 million, whilst the overseas imports were £A55·3 million, giving a £A10·5 million for the previous year.

The 1960/61 overseas exports by the State totalled £A159·8 million, whilst the overseas imports were £A55·3 million, giving a surplus of £A104·5 million, but the interstate exports were only £A45·2 million as against interstate imports of £A121·7 million, leaving a deficit of £A76·5 million.

The total value of direct British exports to Western Australia in 1960/61 was £A13,173,751 but in addition a proportion of goods entering Western Australia from the Eastern States could have originated in Britain.

The principal items imported directly by Western Australia from Britain in 1960/61 were:

	£A
Motor Vehicles and parts	1,633,683
Tractors	1,452,569
Dynamo electrical machinery and electrical appliances and equipment other than machinery	762,398



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The Expanding Market in W. Australia (*Continued*)

	£A
Other machinery, including earth moving, air conditioning, pumps, cranes, etc.	2,106,678
Iron and steel in plate form, tube form, constructional pieces, etc.	530,916
Paper and paper manufactures	861,171
Chemicals, including medicinal and pharmaceutical, fertilizers and oils	849,071
Internal combustion engines	466,638
Piece-goods	388,200

Trade Prospects

The items listed above suggest that, with the growth of both primary and secondary industries in Western Australia, British business men can look forward to an increased demand for agricultural machinery, manufacturing plant, mining and earth moving machinery, electrical equipment, scientific instruments and technical know-how.

Clearly the developmental projects of the State will require the importation of plant and equipment and as an example of this reference may be made to the rail standardization scheme for which locomotives, signalling, earth-moving and track-laying equipment will be required.

Constructors of the lubricating oil plant at Kwinana will require fabricated steel towers, electrical equipment including motor drives for pumps, electric power cable, gas compressors, steel plate, and some specialized pumps.

Vickers Hoskins Pty. Ltd. of Western Australia, a subsidiary of the Vickers group, has imported steel, cast steel pins, stainless steel and roller bearings from British sources for different phases of the Ord River project and further supplies will be required.

The proposed alumina refinery at Kwinana and the titanium oxide industry at Bunbury will require specialized plant from overseas.

The State Electricity Commission in Western Australia will obtain from the British valves, soot blowers, 500 h.p. electric motors, feed pumps, pressure parts for boilers and low pressure pipes for the construction of the new power house at Collie; in addition demineralizing plant, chlorinizing plant, circulating water pumps and valves, coal-handling plant, ash-handling plant, transformers, high, medium and low voltage switch gear, D.C. power rectifiers and batteries will be needed. Specifications are still being drawn up for these additional items and tenders will eventually be let both in Britain and Australia.

The Mt. Goldsworthy iron ore project will, of course, require mining and crushing plant, and the proposed railway between Mt. Goldsworthy and Depuch Island is to be equipped with diesel locomotives and ore-carrying trucks capable of moving more than 3,000 tons of ore per day.

There will be scope in Western Australia for the activities of Consulting Engineers and two British firms are already engaged on the standard gauge railway line project and on Fremantle Harbour development work.

The present population of Western Australia of approximately 737,000 persons is expected to increase to one million by 1970 and this growth, together with the increasing momentum of industrial and commercial activity, must inevitably provide market opportunities for British exporters.

Some Recent Opportunities for Exports to Western Australia

Dress fabrics; handkerchiefs; toys	(Ref. E.S.B. 6501/62)
Battery making machines	(Ref. E.S.B. 31899/62)
(Agencies)	
Electric motors; switchgear	(Ref. E.S.B. 1029/62)
Biscuits	(Ref. E.S.B. 39718/61)
Golf balls and clubs; tricycles	(Ref. E.S.B. 36894/61)
Upholstery fabrics	(Ref. E.S.B. 36893/61)
(Tenders)	
Rail Standardization Project in Western Australia	(Ref. E.S.B. 9422/62)

Further details may be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1.

Wide Scope for Trade Between Britain and Japan

—Mr. Frederick Erroll

'I AM CONVINCED that, whatever our future relations with the European Community may be, there is a wide scope for developing trade between Britain and Japan,' said Mr. Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade, when he spoke at a lunch given by the Japan-British Society in Tokyo on April 26.

He went on: 'It is regrettable, to my mind, that the trade between our two countries forms such a small proportion (less than 3 per cent.) of the total trade of each. It will be said that trade between our two countries is relatively small because we in Britain impose restrictions which limit imports from Japan. There is some truth in this; it is also true that Japan restricts imports pretty severely from Britain and from the rest of the world. But we should not overlook the progress that both countries have made, particularly during the last two or three years, in relaxing restrictions which hinder trade between them.

'Japan has made great strides with liberalization, and this has given rise to a much more lively interest among British Industrialists and exporters in the potentialities of the Japanese market. We for our part have done a great deal to provide greater opportunities for Japanese exports to Britain, and Britain is now the largest market for Japanese goods in Europe. I hope that the opportunities for two-way trade will further increase. This depends on the fulfilment of the Japanese current liberalization programme and its further extension in the future. On our side we hope further to relax or remove the restrictions which remain.

'And this brings me to the vexed question of Article XXXV of the GATT. Japan's accession to the GATT in 1955 faced us with a most difficult problem. After much heart-searching we came to the conclusion that, as we could not undertake to carry out all the obligations of the GATT towards Japan, the only honest solution was to refrain from accepting these obligations for the time being, and to order our commercial relations with Japan on the basis of bilateral arrangements. But we emphasised – and I quote from the statement of policy which we published at the time – that "it is not the Government's policy to injure Japan's legitimate efforts to expand her exports in fair competition with other countries". We certainly envisaged that the time would come when Britain would be able to accept the full application of the GATT to her trade with Japan.

'I am very conscious of the importance which the Japanese Government and people quite rightly attach to this matter. Excellent progress has been made in the negotiations for a Commercial Treaty which are now taking place, and I am optimistic about the prospects of bringing these negotiations to a successful conclusion in the near future and of dispensing with Article XXXV. In this way we shall be able to lay a firm foundation for fruitful co-operation in the years to come.

'I should be less than frank if I did not say here a word about the attitude of British industry to the schemes in Japan for assistance to exports. We in Britain have set our face against tax incentive schemes and subsidies to stimulate exports, and have done all we could, in international organizations such as the GATT, to get them limited or abandoned. The idea of our dispensing with Article XXXV of the GATT would be made much easier for British industry to accept if they felt that Japan, on her side, was giving up her export aids.'

Mr. Tsutsumi (*centre*), Chief Mechanical Engineer of the Annaka Seiki Co. Ltd., of Tokyo, recently visited the Hayes plant of EMI Electronics Ltd., where he was shown the Company's latest electronic machine tool control systems and electronic computers. Also in the picture are Mr. Kobayashi (*left*), interpreter from the Marubeni-Ida Company of London, and Mr. J. Grenfell of EMI Electronics Ltd's Export Division

Address to the Japan-British Society at Osaka

MR. ERROLL speaking at a lunch given by the Kansai Japan-British Society in Osaka on May 1, said:

'Our future lies in developing new industries, particularly those which call for high technological skill, and not in seeking to protect those which are out of date or no longer economic. But these processes of readjustment take time; declining industries are often situated in places where little alternative employment is available, and even where there is alternative employment it is no easy matter to re-train workers who must leave an industry in which they may have spent many years of their working lives. No Government, perhaps not even a totalitarian one, can completely disregard public opinion in such matters.'

The President said if our two countries were to achieve their aim of entering into GATT relations, there would have to be some arrangement which would serve to reassure British industries that they were in no danger of disruptive attack. He believed they were well on the way to agreement on this.

Speaking of the arrangements for protecting designs which were now applied to pottery and certain textile goods, and that co-operation on these lines might usefully be extended to other industries, Mr. Erroll said: 'Another encouraging sign of the times is the adoption by many of your industries of arrangements, such as sole agency agreements, which are designed to ensure orderly marketing abroad. In my view, it is most important that these measures of self-discipline by Japanese industry should be maintained and widened. In this context I must mention one thing in particular which still causes concern to British industry and this is the existence in Japan of various schemes to assist exports. We in Britain do not believe in tax incentive schemes or subsidies to promote exports and we have worked to get them abandoned internationally, for example in the GATT.

'It would be much easier,' he said, 'for British industry to accept the idea of ceasing to invoke Article XXXV of the GATT if they could be convinced that Japan was prepared to give up her export aids. Some of our firms have, I think, been at fault in neglecting opportunities for cultivating closer relations with Japanese industry in the past. For a variety of reasons they have overlooked the possibilities of the Japanese market or been unduly suspicious of the intentions of Japanese industry. I should like to see many more visits of British businessmen to Japan and I should welcome more visits by Japanese businessmen and technicians to Britain.'

If we could continue the work of dismantling Government restrictions, and if mutual confidence could be further established on the the lines suggested, he saw every reason to anticipate an increased flow of trade – both in goods and in 'know how' between the two countries.

Prospects of Sustained Economic Expansion

I BELIEVE fervently that if we accept certain disciplines and follow certain principles a substantial and sustained economic expansion is within our power,' Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said in a speech at the Cutlers' Feast in Sheffield on Monday.

The Chancellor said that for the past six months industrial production had been almost level. But there were signs of a change. Exports had been rising slowly month by month and exports to the countries of the European Economic Community had been especially good.

Judged by Our Export Record

'IT IS by our export record that we are going to be judged, and if any British firms capable of export sales decide to leave the export effort to others – let us be quite clear about it – they are voting that Britain should opt out of leadership and drop back' – *Mr. Henry Brooke, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, in a speech to the Nottingham Chamber of Commerce on Monday.*

Business Monitor: Production Series

THE FOLLOWING titles and issues of Business Monitor Production Series are now available, and copies may be obtained by annual subscription from H.M. Stationery Office, P.O. Box 569, London, S.E.1:

Monthly at £1 a year, post free:

Rotating Electrical Machinery for January 1962. (Production of rotating electrical machines has grown steadily over the years, particularly production of the larger machines. In January the value of output was 8 per cent. more than in January 1961.)

Motor Cycles, Pedal Cycles and Parts for February 1962.
Powered Industrial Trucks for February 1962.
Cars and Commercial Vehicles for March 1962.

Quarterly at 7s. 6d. a year, post free:

Toilet Preparations for December 1961-*February* 1962. (Manufacturers' sales of toilet (including dental) preparations during December 1961-February 1962 were about the same in value as a year earlier; home sales rose, but exports fell.)

Narrow Fabrics for December 1961-*February* 1962. (Manufacturers' sales of narrow fabrics, which turned downwards in autumn last year, continued to ease in the three months December 1961-February 1962, when sales by value were 7 per cent. less than a year earlier.)

Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods for November 1961-*January* 1962. (The total value of manufacturers' sales of hosiery and other knitted goods during the three months November 1961-January 1962 was 4 per cent. more than in the corresponding period a year earlier.)

B.O.T. Departments, Overseas Officers and Commercial Inquiry Officers

	Last published in Board of Trade Journal
British Commercial Representatives Overseas	27 April 1962
Board of Trade Departments . . .	30 Sept. 1960
Board of Trade, Regional Controllers . .	*This issue*
E.C.G.D. Local Offices	14 July 1961
British and Commonwealth Chambers of Commerce and other British Business Organizations Overseas	12 Jan. 1962
U.S. Consular Offices in the U.K. . .	21 July 1961

Reprints of the 'Directory of Board of Trade Departments and Their Work' which appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* on April 8, 1960, are obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 0d. (by post 1s. 2d.).

3,000 Delegates at Man-made Fibres Congress

THREE THOUSAND delegates from 40 countries of the five Continents of the World attended the opening ceremony by H.M. Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, of the Second World Congress of Man-made Fibres at the Albert Hall, London on Tuesday. During the Congress, which closes today (Friday) and of which H.M. Queen Elizabeth II is patron, 22 lecturers will speak on various subjects appertaining to man-made fibres which it is anticipated will help in the future development of the textile industry and its contribution to the better living of the public throughout the world. (An article on the Progress in British Man-made Fibres by Sir William Palmer, chairman of the British Man-made Fibres Federation and chairman of the British National Committee, Second World Congress of Man-made Fibres, appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* of April 27 (page 889).

Object of the Congress is to bridge the gap that exists between between prime producers and the consumers.

According to statistics given by the man-made fibres industry, world production today equals 23 per cent. of all the textile fibres. In the period from 1952 to 1960 production of man-made fibres was more than doubled. They were also an important part of many other major industries. Today, according to figures given by the industry, nine out of ten motor vehicles on the road had rayon tyre cord as the basic fibre in their tyres. About 24 per cent. of British cigarettes now had filter tips and two-thirds of these were made from man-made fibres. The oil, chemical and pulp industries all benefited from the continuous expansion of the sales of man-made fibres, as suppliers of raw materials.

The opening address at the plenary session at the Albert Hall on Tuesday was given by M. Jean Monnet, and this was followed by an illustrated talk by M. Jacques Heim, president of the Chambre Syndicale de la Couture Parisienne, and Dr. Kann of Marks and Spencer, who spoke on 'Man-made Fibres and the Consumer'. Other papers at the Congress were given by Mr. J. B. Speakman, of the Department of Textile Industries, University of Leeds, who spoke on 'Recent Advances in the Technology of Man-made Fibres'; M. Jacques Andre, founder president of the man-made fibres committee of the International Federation of Cotton and Allied Textile Industries, who addressed the delegates on the 'Era of Textile Blends'; Mr. H. Gross, who spoke on 'Marketing Requirements for Textile Sales in the Future'; Mr. William H. Grant of Chicago, U.S.A., whose lecture was entitled 'Past-Present-Future Apparel Merchandising of Man-made Fibres'; Runar Hernberg of Helsinki, Finland, who gave an address on 'The Contribution of Textiles to the Modern Home'; Astrid Sampe, of Stockholm, Sweden, who spoke on 'The Impact of Man-made Fibres on Furnishings'; Clarence Lapedes, of Dayton, Ohio, U.S., who gave an address on 'Textile Requirements of Private and Public Services'; and Mr. H. L. Riley, who spoke on 'The Use of Fibres for the Reinforcement of Synthetic Resins'.

Production of Man-made Fibres in March

PRODUCTION of man-made fibres in March was 6 per cent. more than in March 1961. Compared with a year earlier output of continuous filament yarn was 3 per cent. less but output of staple 14 per cent. more.

Production
(Million lb. 'delivered weight' basis)

	Continuous Filament Yarn (Singles)	Staple Fibre	Total
1958 (quarterly average)	47·9	57·7	105·5
1959 (quarterly average)	58·9	69·8	128·7
1960 (quarterly average)	67·2	80·8	148·0
1961 (quarterly average)	66·0	76·4	142·4
1961 1st Quarter	67·5	71·6	139·1
2nd Quarter	65·8	72·0	137·8
3rd Quarter	60·7	77·4	138·1
4th Quarter	69·9	84·7	154·6
1962 1st Quarter	67·8	78·9	146·7
1961 January	23·2	25·3	48·5
February	20·8	22·3	43·1
March	23·5	24·0	47·5
1962 January	23·1	27·1	50·2
February	21·9	24·4	46·3
March	22·7	27·5	50·2

Income and Finance of Quoted Companies, 1949-1960

BETWEEN 1949 and 1960 over £11,000 million was added to the capital and reserves of 2,600 quoted industrial companies in the United Kingdom; and while their total income increased at a rate of about 8 per cent. per year, the income on each £100 of capital tended on the whole to decline, although in 1959 and 1960 a slight recovery was apparent.

This is among the points brought out by a Board of Trade analysis of the income and finance of quoted companies in an article published in the April issue of *Economic Trends*.* The proportion of company income taken by taxation was 32 per cent. in 1949 and 23 per cent. in 1960; this reduction is, of course, mainly due to lower rates of taxation, but also reflects the increase in dividend distributions, in this analysis reckoned gross of income tax, from around 20 per cent. to 25 per cent. of income in 1949 and the early 1950's to 29 per cent. in 1960.

In most years income retained by quoted companies, after meeting taxation and dividend distributions, was insufficient to finance investment in fixed assets and stocks, and the companies were net borrowers; but in periods when expenditure on stocks was small, between 1952 and 1954, and again in 1958 and 1959, the savings of quoted companies exceeded their fixed investment.

The article shows that since 1955 companies have depended much more on the capital market and much less on retained income for their finance than they did in earlier years. Equally marked is the extent to which companies have depended on equity capital rather than debenture capital in the period since 1958 which has seen the emergence of the 'negative yield gap'.

Among factors reflected in this decline in the relative importance of fixed interest securities was the change in 1958 from a differential rate of profits tax, of 30 per cent. on distributed profits and 3 per cent. on undistributed profits, to a flat rate of 10 per cent.; a high rate of profits tax on distributed profits encourages financing by fixed interest securities, the return on which is not subject to profits tax. Quoted companies' bank advances have shown great fluctuations from year to year, and they are still a relatively small part of total resources available to companies; but they increased fivefold between 1949 and 1960, a period during which advances to customers of the London clearing banks rose from less than 25 per cent. of total deposits to around 45 per cent.

Expenditure on tangible fixed assets – plant, machinery, buildings, etc. – accounted for roughly half of total expenditure on assets, although the proportion varied considerably from year to year. Between 1956 and 1958, for instance, expenditure on tangible fixed assets represented nearly two-thirds of all expenditure on assets, but in 1959 and 1960 the proportion was only about 40 per cent. Exceptional expenditure on stocks – in 1951, 1955 and 1960 – was associated with sharp increases in trade credit and reductions in liquid resources, while lower levels of stock building were associated with increased liquidity.

There appear to have been three stages in the process of company amalgamation and concentration. Between 1949 and 1952 there was a steady increase in the number of quoted companies in the field covered by the analysis, from just over 2,700 in 1949 to just over 2,900 in 1952. In this period the number of companies newly obtaining quotations outweighed the number going out of existence because of amalgamations, etc., and expenditure on acquiring subsidiaries amounted to around £40 million a year.

Between 1953 and 1957, when expenditure on acquisitions averaged £100 million a year, the number of companies was practically constant. But in 1959 and 1960 expenditure on acquisitions jumped to £300 million a year, or something over 15 per cent. of all company expenditure on assets – and the number of companies fell by almost 100 a year. It appears, too, that in recent years a significant part of expenditure may have been on acquiring unquoted companies, and that the consideration paid has tended to exceed the book value of the assets acquired.

The article compares the change in the average annual income of companies between two three-year periods, 1953/55 and 1958/60, with the increase in company assets between the two periods. Taking the quoted companies as a whole, each £100 of capital added between 1953/55 and 1958/60 was associated with an additional annual income in the latter period of £12.

An examination of individual industry figures shows that retailing and chemicals were exceptional in that their income/asset ratios were higher in 1960 than they were in 1952, and these industries also achieved a much higher return than the average on new capital raised between 1953/55 and 1958/60.

The article brings together the figures which were prepared by The National Institute of Economic and Social Research for the period 1949/53 and those prepared annually by the Board of Trade from 1954 onwards in such a way as to present an approximation to the experience over the years since 1949 of 2,600 public companies whose shares were quoted on a United Kingdom Stock Exchange in 1960, and which were engaged mainly in the United Kingdom in manufacturing, distribution, construction and certain other services; a few important unquoted companies are also included in the figures.

**Economic Trends* is published monthly by H.M. Stationery Office, price 5s.

New Companies Registered in March

BELOW are details of new companies registered in Great Britain during March 1962 showing nominal capital. The figures are exclusive of unlimited companies and companies limited by guarantee.

Nominal Capital	Public Companies	Private Companies	Total
Under £1,000	—	2,050	2,050
£1,000 and under £10,000	—	1,241	1,241
£10,000 and under £50,000	1	223	224
£50,000 and under £100,000	—	20	20
£100,000 and under £1,000,000	—	17	17
£1,000,000 and above	—	—	—
Total number	1	3,551	3,552
Total amount of Nominal Capital	'000's £15	'000's £10,017	'000's £10,032

Companies Registered in Great Britain in 1961-1962

	1961		1962	
	Number	Nominal Capital £'000's	Number	Nominal Capital £'000's
January	2,933	8,057	2,354	15,038
February	2,731	9,304	2,530	7,667
March	3,820	17,075	3,552	10,032
April	2,620	8,470		
May	3,020	9,402		
June	3,084	10,669		
July	2,682	7,144		
August	2,466	7,142		
September	2,411	8,385		
October	2,456	8,005		
November	2,584	8,979		
December	2,405	7,770		
Total	33,212	110,402		

N.A.B.M. Survey of Production

A QUARTERLY SURVEY of production trends has recently been introduced by the National Association of British Manufacturers and the results of the survey for the three months ended March 31, 1962, are now available. Broadly, state the N.A.B.M., the picture presented by the survey is one of slowly rising production, to some extent as a result of increasing overseas demand. There are, however, exceptions to this both individually and by industries. Costs also are tending to rise, but prices are generally unchanged, with profits declining.

Telex Facilities at B.o.T. Offices

TELEX machines were recently installed in certain Board of Trade offices and are now available for communication with other Telex subscribers. The new Telex numbers are included in the latest issue of the Telex Directory, but for convenience of possible users a complete list is given below. It should be noted that Telex facilities are available only to offices located in the actual building listed:

Location	*Telex Number*	*Answer back*
LONDON		
Horse Guards Avenue, S.W.1	25955	BOTHQ LONDON
Lacon House, Theobalds Road, W.C.1	25977	BOTLACON LDN
Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S.W.1	25991	BOTCROMWELL LDN
This number serves two Regional Offices . Eastern and London & South Eastern.		
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE		
Clarendon House, Clayton Street West	53178	BOT NTYNE
In addition to the Northern Regional Office this number serves the Official Receiver, Newcastle-upon-Tyne District.		
LEEDS		
Pearl Chambers, East Parade	55265	BOT LEEDS
Serves North Eastern Regional Office and Official Receiver, Leeds District.		
BRISTOL		
Government Buildings, Burghill Road, Westbury-on-Trym	44214	BOT BRISTOL
South Western Regional Office.		
CARDIFF		
Office for Wales, Gabalfa	49267	BOT CARDIFF
BIRMINGHAM		
Somerset House, 37 Temple Street	33702	BOT BHAM
Midland Regional Office and Official Receiver, Birmingham District.		
MANCHESTER		
76 Newton Street	66104	BOT MCHR
North Western Regional Office		
GLASGOW		
40 George Street	77583	BOT GLASGOW
Office for Scotland.		

Change of Addresses in E.C.G.D. Offices

THE NOTTINGHAM OFFICE of the Export Credits Guarantee Department has moved to Equitable House, Old Market Square, Nottingham. Telephone: Nottingham 46585 (Telex: 37566).

The Edinburgh office has also moved to 108 George Street, Edinburgh 2. Telephone: Caledonian 3004.

Telex Service with Iceland

THE GENERAL POST OFFICE announce that a telex service with Iceland opened on April 30. The service is continuous, and the charge for calls up to three minutes duration is 15s. 6d. Each additional minute is charged at the rate of 5s. 2d.

Overseas Services Resettlement Bureau

A BOOKLET entitled 'The Overseas Services Resettlement Bureau' has been published by the Department of Technical Co-operation. Set up by the Government in 1957 the O.S.R.B. is designed to assist in placing British Officers in H.M. Overseas Civil Service who return to Britain on premature retirement to the greatest advantage in British society. Besides admistrators and executives at all levels, they include professional men and technicians of almost every kind from accountants to zoologists.

The Bureau's services are free and are at the disposal both of the employer and of the candidate for employment. At the moment the Bureau have over 900 men and women on the books. Between them they have intimate and up-to-date knowledge of some 33 countries with which Britain trades.

Copies of the booklet are available free from The Director, O.S.R.B., Sanctuary Buildings, London, S.W.1.

Digest of Scottish Statistics

THE 19TH ISSUE of the half-yearly 'Digest of Scottish Statistics', prepared by the Scottish Statistical Office, is now available from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price 5s. Its 52 tables are arranged in seven sections relating to industrial activity (18 tables), transport and communication (9), labour (6), population and vital statistics (3), the social services (7), finance (5) and miscellaneous (4). The Board of Trade contribute a variety of statistics, including figures of various industrial products, industrial building and insurance.

In the section of the Digest relating to industrial activity, the Index of Industrial Production in Scotland, which reached a new record level in 1960, rose by a further 2 per cent. in 1961. But the rate of increase was not even throughout the year; it rose from under 2 per cent. in the first quarter to 4½ per cent. in the second, but then slowed down to 2 per cent. in the third, and to under 1 per cent. in the fourth.

The increase of 2 per cent. for the year was mainly due to higher activity in the construction industry (up by 10 per cent.), manufacturing industry (1 per cent.) and the utilities (4 per cent.), offset by continued reduced activity in mining and quarrying (down by 2 per cent.). Within manufacturing, the most important increases were in engineering and electrical goods (7 per cent.), the vehicle industries (6½ per cent.), food, drink and tobacco (2 per cent.) and shipbuilding and marine engineering (2 per cent.). Against these there were substantial reductions in metal manufacture (10 per cent.) and in textiles (6 per cent.).

In industrial building, projects were approved in 1961 totalling 4½ million square feet, and at the end of September projects totalling over 8 million square feet were under construction.

IMSM's Survey of Marketing Outlook

THE INSTITUTE of Marketing and Sales Management's first six monthly survey of Marketing Outlook for the period January 1 to June 30 1962, reveals that 151 manufacturing companies out of 181 returning questionnaires, are planning for an increase in sales during the first half of the current year, measured against the same period last year. Of these 151 companies anticipating a sales increase, states the report, 127 are classed as medium size and large concerns by virute of the fact that they employ a minimum of 250 workers. One hundred and four companies report a fall in gross profit margins during 1961. Only 43 of the manufacturing companies budgetting for higher sales volume have increased their advertising appropriations and no more than 41 of these companies have enlarged their sales forces.

In the field of exports 119 manufacturing companies reported export sales of at least 5 per cent. of turnover. Best exporters were in the capital goods sector where 28 out of 33 companies exported the minimum 5 per cent. and of these 10 exported not less than 40 per cent. of turnover. Out of a total of 122 exporting companies, 85 reported an expanding proportion of sales for export. Not unnaturally, companies of more than 250 employees represented the largest proportion of exporting manufacturers, (92 out of 119), their larger size and financial strength facilitating the development of a specialised export function. Only 27 of the 54 manufacturing companies employing less than 250, exported even 5 per cent of their turnover. Of those, sixteen reported an expanding proportion of export business.

Northern Ireland Index of Industrial Production

THE PROVISIONAL index of industrial production for Northern Ireland for February 1962, prepared by the Ministry of Commerce, is 117. This is eight points higher than the index for January 1962, but one point lower than that for February 1961. The index numbers for the main industrial groups in February 1962, with the increase or decrease on February 1961 shown in brackets are: Textiles 115 (—4 points); Clothing 112 (—15); Engineering and metals 104 (—9); Food, drink and tobacco, 118; Timber and furniture 107 (—20); Other manufacturing industries 135 (+1); Construction 123 (+20); Gas, Electricity and Water 143 (+13).

Import Duty Drawbacks (No. 5) Order, 1962

THE TREASURY have made the Import Duty Drawbacks (No. 5) Order, 1962.

This Order –

(1) provides for the allowance of drawback of import duty on –
  (a) imported cadmium metal used in the production of exported cadmium pigments;
  (b) certain imported textile fibre waste used in the production of specified exported manufactures of man-made fibres or of man-made fibres and wool;

(2) reduces the rate of drawback of import duty on imported soya beans used in the production of certain exported soya bean oil and of exported fish canned in soya bean oil;

(3) varies the rates of drawback of import duty on certain imported square sawn wood and timber and wooden veneer sheets used in making exported sewing machine woodwork of specified types.

The Order came into operation on May 1, 1962, and has been published as Statutory Instruments 1962, No. 848.

Import Duties (Temporary Exemptions) (No. 2) Order, 1962

THE TREASURY have made the Import Duties (Temporary Exemptions) (No. 2) Order 1962.

The Order lists goods (mainly chemicals) which are at present liable to import duty but which became temporarily exempt from import duty on May 1, 1962; and will remain exempt until January 1, 1963, or such other date as is specified in the Order. Also included in the Order are certain goods for which the current exemption periods have been extended until January 1, 1963, or such other date as is specified in the Order.

The Order came into operation on May 1, 1962, and has been published as Statutory Instruments 1962, No. 850.

Hydrocarbon Oil Duties (Drawback) (No. 3) Order, 1962

THE TREASURY have made the Hydrocarbon Oil Duties (Drawback) (No. 3) Order, 1962.

This Order provides for the allowance of drawback of customs or excise duty paid in respect of hydrocarbon oil used in the manufacture or preparation of certain self-adhesive plastic sheeting.

The Order came into operation on April 30, 1962 and has been published as Statutory Instruments 1962, No. 847.

Report of Patent Office for 1961

THE Comptroller-General's Annual Report on the work of the Patent Office in 1961 is now available. As in other years the Report refers to the continued increase in applications for patents, especially from other countries. There was a decrease in applications for trade marks.

The Comptroller refers to the disappointing growth in the number of complete specifications awaiting examination. By the end of the year, however, there had been an encouraging increase in the examining staff, and it was hoped that this would enable the lost ground to be retrieved. The Report lists those fields of invention in which new development has been most marked.

It is stated that the continued intake of new material to the Library is giving rise to serious problems, and that some inconvenience to readers is inevitable until the move to new premises on the South Bank takes place. Reference is made to increasing activity in international matters relating to patents.

Copies of the Report are available from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches, price 2s., by post 2s. 2½d.

Import Duties (General) (No. 5) Order, 1962

THE TREASURY have made the Import Duties (General) (No. 5) Order, 1962.

This Order provides, under heading 44.18 of the Customs Tariff, for a rate of import duty for flaxboard at the same rate as is applicable to flaxboard of heading 48.09.

The Order came into operation on May 1, 1962, and has been published as Statutory Instruments 1962, No. 849.

Insured Service to Macao

THE POST OFFICE announce that from May 1, 1962, the insured letter and box service to Macao was extended to include items sent by air mail. From the same date the limit of insured value for letters, boxes and parcels was increased to £115.

O.E.C.D. Buyer's Guide to Machinery

The Machinery Committee of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development has recently issued a second edition (March 1962) of the Buyer's Guide to Machinery. This revises and extends the 1955 list issued by the Organization for European Economic Co-operation. In this second edition are included not only associations of manufacturers of machinery and equipment, but also of metal manufactures, scientific apparatus, watches and clocks, etc., and this time the United States and Canada are listed alongside the European countries. Copies of the Guide may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and from Government provincial bookshops, price 9s. (by post 9s. 10d.).

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United Kingdom Trade in the First Quarter

THE FALL in exports to the sterling area which began in the first quarter of 1961 and continued through the year, offsetting substantial increases in exports to Western Europe and North America and preventing any further rise in total exports, now seems to have come to an end. Mainly as the result of a substantial increase in exports to Australia, exports to the sterling area in the first quarter of 1962 were, on a seasonally adjusted basis, almost equal to exports in the final quarter of 1961, and since December there has been an increase in every month. The increase in exports to Western Europe and North America continued, and there was little change in exports to the rest of the world. In total there was a small increase between the two quarters, too small in itself to provide much indication of the beginning of a rising trend; this is, however, suggested by the steady month-by-month increase since December in exports in total as well as exports to sterling countries. The increase between the two quarters amounted to £5 million, or one-half per cent. There was a sharp increase in exports of cars, which was responsible for most, if not all, of an increase of £14 million, or 14 per cent, on a seasonally adjusted basis, in exports of all road vehicles. This was to a large extent offset by a fall of £9 million in exports of ships and aircraft, which is of little significance, because of the irregularity in the short term of deliveries of these very large items. There was little change in any of the other main categories of exports.

The latest figures provide confirmation that exports to Western Germany are rising strongly again, after showing little change in the twelve months up to the middle of last year; in the first quarter they were 17 per cent. more than in the first quarter of 1961. On the other hand there seems to have been a pause in the growth of exports to Italy, which had until recently been expanding steadily at about 30 per cent. a year. The rate of growth in exports to Belgium and the Netherlands may also have been slackening a little, but exports to France continue to rise and in the first quarter were 24 per cent.

United Kingdom Trade

A. Recorded Values £ million per month

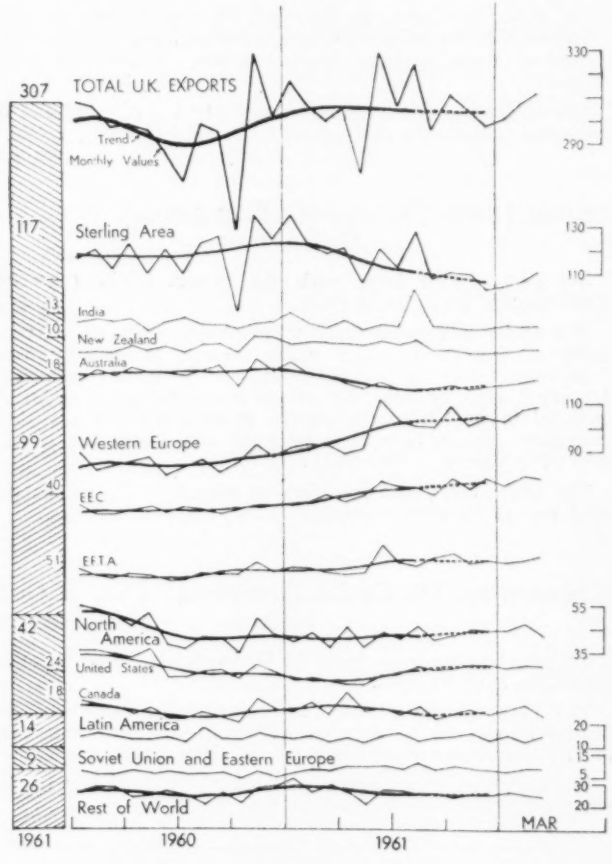
	Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.	Re-exports f.o.b.
1960	296·2	378·4	11·8
1961	306·9	366·5	13·2
1961 1st quarter	312·5	385·3	13·0
2nd quarter	311·3	372·2	13·4
3rd quarter	291·4	347·9	13·5
4th quarter	312·3	360·8	13·0
1962 1st quarter	310·7	375·0	12·7
1961 October	319·4	378·0	13·0
November	319·4	373·0	12·9
December	298·5	338·3	12·9
1962 January	311·5	402·3	12·2
February	298·2	333·0	10·9
March	322·4	389·7	14·9

B. Seasonally Adjusted Values £ million per month

	Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.	Re-exports f.o.b.
1961 1st quarter	309	385	12
2nd quarter	305	363	13
3rd quarter	309	357	15
4th quarter	304	362	13
1962 1st quarter	306	367	12
1961 October	311	378	12
November	305	359	14
December	297	350	14
1962 January	300	380	12
February	307	362	11
March	312	358	11

U.K. EXPORTS: AREAS

Seasonally adjusted £ million f.o.b. per month



	1961							1962		
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Sterling Area	122	113	129	108	111	110	103	105	107	111
Australia	17	14	14	14	15	15	15	16	17	19
New Zealand	12	11	13	8	8	7	7	7	8	8
India	12	11	26	11	10	10	10	11	10	10
Western Europe	112	103	101	100	103	101	104	103	108	109
Economic Community	55	53	52	50	56	52	56	53	57	56
Free Trade Assocn. (inc. Finland)	48	41	39	42	45	40	41	41	41	43
North America	43	41	46	40	42	45	44	44	47	42
U.S.A. and Dependencies	24	24	27	25	25	27	27	26	27	27
Canada	19	17	19	15	17	18	17	18	20	16
Latin America	15	16	13	14	15	16	13	15	13	15
Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	10	8	11	9	10	9	8	8	8	8
Rest of World	28	27	25	25	24	25	25	27	25	25
Total	330	307	324	297	311	305	297	300	307	312

more than a year earlier. There was little change in exports to EFTA countries between the fourth quarter of 1961 and the first quarter of 1962, but this is the result of an exceptionally high figure in October; the monthly figures suggest a continued steady increase since November.

Imports of industrial materials resumed their fall in the first quarter of this year, but there were increases in imports of food and feedingstuffs, fuels and finished manufacturers. In total, imports increased by £15 million, or 1½ per cent., seasonally adjusted. The fall in imports of industrial materials had been checked in the final quarter of 1961, partly as the result of accelerated imports of steel sheets before the re-imposition of the suspended import duty at the end of the year. In the first quarter, however, there was a fall of £15 million, or 3½ per cent. There were continued reductions in imports of timber, woodpulp, cotton textiles and a number of other commodities, and a sharp reduction in steel imports; imports of raw wool, stocks of which had fallen to a very low level at the end of the year, increased. Imports of food, beverages and tobacco increased by £13 million, or 3½ per cent., seasonally adjusted. The increase was mainly in cereals, both wheat and coarse grains, feedingstuffs and meat. Imports of fuels, almost entirely oil, increased by £11 million, or 9 per cent. These imports are, however, even after seasonal adjustment, somewhat irregular, and, in spite of the recent increase, imports in the first quarter were 2 per cent. less than a year earlier. An increase of £6 million, or 4 per cent., in imports of finished manufactures followed a slight reduction in the previous quarter. About half the increase seems to have been in special items, such as works of art, generally imported only for sale and re-export, aero-engines imported for overhaul, and foreign coin. The figures for the first quarter also include about £2 million for the first of a number of large American airliners expected this year. There is little to suggest an upward trend in imports of consumer goods or capital equipment for industry.

There were reductions in imports from the sterling area and from North America in the first quarter of this year, compared with the final quarter of last year, but an increase from Western Europe and sharp increases in imports from Latin America and the other non-sterling primary producing countries. The reduction in imports from the overseas sterling area occurred in spite of substantial increases in imports of mutton and lamb and dairy products from New Zealand and wool from that country and Australia. The reduction in imports from North America was comparatively small, and their level in the first quarter was still substantially above that of the middle two quarters of last year. The reduction was probably mainly in steel and timber; imports of maize showed a sharp increase. The increase in imports from Western Europe came from the European Free Trade Association and other countries outside the Common Market; much of it probably consisted of dairy products and meat and bacon. The sharp increases, amounting in total to £25 million, or 19 per cent. in imports from Latin America and the other non-sterling primary producers were largely due to increases from the Argentine (cereals and beef), Venezuela (oil), Saudia Arabia and Iraq (also oil) and Japan (canned fish). There was little change in imports from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

The final figures for March show United Kingdom exports at £322.4 million, imports at £389.7 million and re-exports at £14.9 million. After seasonal adjustment, the figures become £312 million, £358 million, and £11 million. The larger increase in imports than in exports between the final quarter of 1961 and the first quarter of 1962, together with some reduction in re-exports, resulted in a small deterioration in the balance of trade (the difference between imports, c.i.f., and exports and re-exports, f.o.b.,) by £4 million to a deficit of £49 million a month, seasonally adjusted, in the first quarter.

Area Pattern of Exports

In the tables and in the text of this article comparisons are made between imports and exports in recent periods and in the corresponding periods a year earlier, in order to give some indication of the recent trend when seasonally adjusted figures are not available. It should be remembered, however, that the figures for the first quarter of last year were to some extent inflated by the backlog of goods delayed by the strike at the London Docks in September and

(*Continued on page* 943)

United Kingdom Exports by Areas and Countries

£ million f.o.b. quarters or quarterly averages
(*Percentage change on a year earlier*)

	Jan.-Sept. 1961	4th quarter 1961	1st quarter 1962
Non-Sterling Area:			
North America	123·2 (—10)	135·4 (+ 3)	124·1 (+12)
Seasonally adjusted	*124*	*131*	*134*
United States	66·8 (—21)	82·7 (+10)	77·7 (+24)
Seasonally adjusted	*67*	*80*	*80*
Canada	56·4 (+ 6)	52·6 (— 6)	46·4 (— 4)
Seasonally adjusted	*56*	*52*	*54*
Latin America	40·5 (— 4)	45·0 (+ 2)	44·7 (+ 7)
Seasonally adjusted	*41*	*43*	*42*
Argentina	11·9 (+15)	14·7 (+37)	15·3 (+39)
Venezuela	4·2 (—37)	5·3 (—31)	5·3 (+16)
Other	24·3 (— 4)	25·0 (— 4)	24·1 (— 8)
Western Europe	290·7 (+15)	320·5 (+18)	329·7 (+15)
Seasonally adjusted	*292*	*314*	*319*
Economic Community	149·0 (+16)	166·3 (+24)	173·1 (+16)
Seasonally adjusted	*149*	*164*	*166*
France	27·4 (+28)	30·0 (+28)	33·6 (+24)
Western Germany	42·2 (+ 3)	44·6 (+ 9)	49·3 (+17)
Italy	27·8 (+29)	31·1 (+33)	32·3 (+14)
Netherlands	32·9 (+14)	38·8 (+33)	36·3 (+10)
Belgium and Luxembourg	18·7 (+17)	21·8 (+27)	21·8 (+18)
Free Trade Association including Finland	117·3 (+12)	129·9 (+11)	128·7 (+12)
Seasonally adjusted	*118*	*126*	*126*
Sweden	33·5 (+ 7)	40·8 (+ 9)	38·4 (+12)
Norway and Spitzbergen	21·7 (+26)	20·0 (+ 3)	20·2 (+ 2)
Denmark	21·8 (+ 0)	26·7 (+ 9)	26·2 (+13)
Switzerland & Liechtenstein	12·7 (+13)	15·0 (+28)	15·1 (+23)
Portugal, Azores and Madeira	9·8 (+62)	7·6 (+28)	8·7 (+11)
Austria	5·3 (— 2)	5·9 (+22)	6·1 (+10)
Finland	12·5 (+ 6)	13·9 (+ 9)	14·0 (+14)
Spain, Canary Islands and Spanish Ports in North Africa	8·7 (+23)	11·8 (+47)	13·6 (+58)
Other	15·7 (+21)	12·4 (+ 6)	14·2 (— 4)
Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	25·8 (+29)	27·6 (+65)	26·9 (+10)
Seasonally adjusted	*26*	*27*	*24*
Soviet Union	11·1 (+11)	10·0 (+40)	9·5 (—21)
Other	14·7 (+46)	17·6 (+83)	17·3 (+39)
Other Non-Sterling	79·6 (+ 4)	73·2 (— 3)	79·5 (—11)
Seasonally adjusted	*80*	*74*	*77*
Middle East	40·4 (+11)	34·7 (+ 3)	38·4 (—18)
China	3·5 (—58)	2·2 (—65)	2·4 (—47)
Japan	10·7 (+64)	9·6 (+18)	10·5 (+12)
Other	25·0 (— 0)	26·6 (— 2)	28·2 (— 2)
Total Non-Sterling	559·9 (+ 6)	601·6 (+12)	604·9 (+ 9)
Seasonally adjusted	*563*	*589*	*596*
Sterling Area:			
Australia	51·9 (—20)	46·0 (—30)	52·0 (—21)
Seasonally adjusted	*53*	*45*	*52*
New Zealand	33·1 (+23)	24·8 (—38)	23·1 (—35)
Seasonally adjusted	*34*	*23*	*23*
India	41·1 (+ 6)	28·5 (—17)	31·0 (—20)
Seasonally adjusted	*41*	*29*	*31*
Pakistan	10·8 (+11)	11·4 (+ 6)	11·1 (+ 4)
Ceylon	6·6 (—10)	7·0 (— 1)	6·4 (— 2)
Malaya and Singapore	19·1 (+11)	19·8 (+ 4)	20·3 (+ 1)
Ghana	12·4 (+12)	12·2 (+ 2)	8·9 (—34)
Nigeria	18·8 (— 6)	17·6 (—14)	16·0 (—25)
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	11·8 (+ 2)	11·8 (— 5)	11·0 (—14)
The West Indies	14·7 (—11)	16·0 (— 4)	13·8 (—14)
British East Africa	11·3 (— 4)	11·2 (+ 2)	11·4 (—12)
Irish Republic	33·0 (+19)	34·3 (+25)	33·5 (+ 0)
South Africa	37·6 (— 3)	34·2 (— 9)	35·9 (—17)
Middle East	15·7 (+ 5)	17·7 (+30)	17·1 (+ 5)
Other	37·4 (+ 3)	42·7 (+ 3)	35·7 (— 2)
Total Sterling Area	355·3 (+ 1)	335·2 (— 9)	327·1 (—15)
Seasonally adjusted	*360*	*324*	*323*
Total all countries	915·2 (+ 4)	936·8 (+ 3)	932·1 (— 1)
Seasonally adjusted	*923*	*913*	*918*

Imports and United Kingdom Exports

Quarters or Quarterly Averages

£ million

Class and Division	Imports				United Kingdom Exports			
	Year 1960	Jan.-Sept. 1961	4th Qtr. 1961	1st Qtr. 1962	Year 1960	Jan.-Sept. 1961	4th Qtr. 1961	1st Qtr. 1962
Class A. Food, Beverages and Tobacco								
Div. 1. Live animals chiefly for food	8·3	10·8	11·7	11·9	1·4	3·0	3·6	1·6
2. Meat and meat preparations	85·9	81·0	68·4	82·5	1·3	1·4	1·6	1·5
3. Dairy products, eggs and honey	43·1	39·0	41·4	46·8	2·6	2·9	2·3	2·3
5. Cereals and cereal preparations	54·7	53·8	52·0	66·5	4·5	3·5	5·0	7·4
6. Fruits and vegetables	60·1	63·4	60·7	70·9	2·1	2·0	3·3	2·6
7. Sugar and sugar preparations	20·3	18·6	19·1	14·5	6·9	5·5	4·9	5·6
8. Coffee, cocoa and preparations, tea and spices	43·8	41·4	42·9	48·7	3·0	2·7	3·0	2·5
9. Feeding stuff for animals and food wastes	14·8	13·0	16·3	19·0	0·6	0·5	0·6	0·7
11. Beverages	10·5	11·6	12·1	8·7	19·0	19·9	25·7	19·0
4 & 10. Other food and food preparations	16·6	14·8	16·0	21·4	3·4	3·6	3·8	3·5
12. Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	25·9	19·6	42·0	10·8	4·5	4·8	4·3	4·0
TOTAL CLASS A	384·1	366·9	382·6	401·5	49·2	49·7	58·1	50·8
Class B. Basic Materials								
Div. 1. Hides, skins and fur skins, undressed	12·5	11·7	11·7	15·4	1·0	1·0	1·2	1·6
2. Oil-seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	13·6	12·0	12·9	13·3	0·0	0·0	0·1	0·0
3. Rubber, including synthetic and reclaimed	19·4	19·3	14·1	19·1	1·5	1·7	1·8	2·4
4. Wood and cork	46·6	44·7	43·1	25·8	0·3	0·3	0·2	0·4
5. Pulp and waste paper	30·5	30·2	27·5	25·3	0·4	0·5	0·5	0·4
7. Wool and other animal hair and tops	37·3	38·5	29·1	44·4	17·6	17·9	17·3	15·4
8. Cotton	18·4	16·1	14·1	15·8	0·4	0·4	0·4	0·4
6 & 9. Other textile fibres and waste	10·8	9·4	10·9	10·9	3·8	4·5	5·6	5·5
10. Crude fertilizers and crude minerals, ex. fuels	10·5	11·1	10·7	9·8	3·4	3·7	3·9	3·6
11. Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	41·8	37·2	32·4	29·0	0·9	1·0	1·6	5·0
12. Misc. animal and vegetable crude materials	10·3	9·3	9·7	9·8	0·6	0·7	1·0	1·0
13. Animal and vegetable oils, fats, greases and derivatives	13·4	13·4	10·6	8·8	1·6	1·6	1·3	1·3
TOTAL CLASS B	265·0	252·8	226·9	227·4	31·4	33·2	34·8	37·1
Class C. Mineral Fuels and Lubricants								
Div. 1. Coal, coke and briquettes	0·1	0·2	0·2	0·2	7·1	7·1	7·9	7·1
2. Petroleum and petroleum products	119·9	122·8	114·5	131·9	26·1	22·7	26·0	28·6
TOTAL CLASS C	120·1	123·0	114·7	132·2	33·2	29·9	33·9	35·7
Class D. Manufactured Goods								
Div. 1. Chemicals	43·9	42·6	39·4	43·3	79·2	80·8	82·6	84·0
2. Leather, leather manufactures, and dressed furs	6·7	6·9	7·3	6·3	5·8	5·9	6·7	6·4
3. Rubber manufactures	1·5	1·7	1·7	1·7	11·0	11·8	12·5	12·1
4. Wood and cork mfrs. (ex. furniture)	15·0	14·3	14·4	14·1	0·8	1·0	1·0	1·0
5. Paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof	21·9	22·6	22·5	22·0	10·2	10·3	10·4	10·2
6. Woollen and worsted yarns and woven fabrics	2·5	3·7	3·4	3·0	21·6	20·7	19·5	20·6
7. Cotton yarns and woven fabrics	16·8	18·9	15·7	15·6	15·7	14·4	13·2	12·6
8. Man-made fibre yarns and woven fabrics	3·9	3·7	4·1	4·4	7·3	7·7	8·6	9·5
9. Miscellaneous textile manufactures	10·7	11·3	10·1	11·6	20·6	19·7	20·3	20·3
10. Misc. non-metallic mineral manufactures	4·9	5·4	5·3	5·4	17·4	17·3	17·7	16·9
11. Silver, platinum and jewellery	3·7	6·3	9·3	5·5	4·5	5·0	4·8	5·8
12. Iron and steel	25·1	12·0	13·1	9·5	53·9	53·4	51·5	49·8
13. Non-ferrous base metals	69·2	62·0	59·5	58·7	24·6	24·8	28·4	27·3
TOTAL MANUFACTURES LARGELY FOR FURTHER PROCESSING	225·8	211·4	205·9	201·1	272·5	272·9	277·1	276·6
14. Manufactures of metals	7·3	9·3	9·8	9·9	39·4	39·7	40·3	37·8
15. Machinery, other than electric	50·1	63·0	62·5	67·6	178·0	204·0	204·4	215·8
16. Electric machinery, apparatus and appliances	13·5	15·5	17·1	17·9	58·3	64·6	65·4	64·2
17. Railway vehicles	0·2	0·2	0·3	0·3	5·1	3·6	3·2	3·9
18. Road vehicles and aircraft	18·7	9·5	7·2	10·7	126·3	111·1	106·4	123·5
19. Ships and boats	3·6	1·8	6·6	2·0	13·1	24·4	15·5	5·7
20. Sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings; prefabricated buildings; furniture	2·1	2·4	2·4	2·3	6·6	6·6	6·7	6·4
21. Clothing, footwear, travel goods and handbags	15·0	17·4	15·1	19·4	11·9	11·1	12·6	10·9
22. Scientific instruments, photographic and optical goods, watches and clocks	8·7	11·0	10·1	10·4	12·2	13·9	14·4	14·5
23. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	16·5	16·3	16·0	17·7	26·7	28·7	30·4	26·8
TOTAL FINISHED MANUFACTURES	135·5	146·5	147·1	158·4	477·6	507·7	499·2	509·5
TOTAL CLASS D	361·3	357·9	352·9	359·5	750·1	780·6	776·2	786·1
Class E. Miscellaneous	4·6	4·6	5·3	4·5	24·8	21·8	33·8	22·4
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	1,135·2	1,105·2	1,082·4	1,125·0	888·7	915·2	936·8	932·1

October, 1960, so that increases since then are smaller, and reductions larger, than they would otherwise have been. Exports to the more distant countries were probably affected more than exports to nearby countries, and more than imports.

Sterling Area

Exports to the sterling area, seasonally adjusted, fell in December but rose in each of the last three months and in the first quarter as a whole were only ½ per cent. less than in the fourth quarter. Exports were, however, 15 per cent. less than a year earlier.

There was a further improvement in exports to Australia which rose by 15 per cent. between the two quarters, although they were still 21 per cent. less than in the first quarter of 1961. Exports to New Zealand rose by 4 per cent. following a heavy fall during last year, but were still 35 per cent. less than a year earlier. Exports to India were 7 per cent. more than in the fourth quarter but 20 per cent. less than a year earlier. Exports to other sterling area countries in total fell by 6 per cent. between the fourth quarter of 1961 and the first of this year. A large part of this fall seems to have been in exports to West and Central Africa and the West Indies. The fall in exports to Ghana was particularly sharp; in the fourth quarter they had been 2 per cent. more than a year earlier but in the first quarter of this year they were down by one-third. Exports to Nigeria were down by 25 per cent. having been down by 14 per cent. in the previous quarter, and exports to Rhodesia and Nyasaland were down by 14 per cent. following a fall compared with a year earlier in the previous quarter of 5 per cent. Exports to the West Indies in the fourth quarter had been 4 per cent. less than a year earlier, but were 14 per cent. less in the first quarter of this year. Exports to the Irish Republic ceased to grow during the past twelve months and in the first quarter of this year were no more than a year earlier. Exports to South Africa were 17 per cent. less than a year earlier, when they had been relatively high.

Western Europe

Exports to Western Europe rose by 2 per cent. on a seasonally adjusted basis in the first quarter and were 15 per cent. more than a year earlier. Exports to the E.F.T.A. countries were at the fourth quarter's level and the increase between the two quarters was in exports to the Common Market and the remainder of Western Europe.

Exports to the Common Market rose by 1 per cent. between the final quarter of last year and the first quarter of this year and were 16 per cent. more than a year earlier. The strong growth in exports to Western Germany continued with an increase of 17 per cent. on a year earlier in the first quarter, compared with one of 9 per cent. in the previous quarter and 3 per cent. in the first nine months of 1961. Exports to France also continued strongly and were up on a year earlier by 24 per cent. in the first quarter. On the other hand the rate of increase of exports to Italy which had been about 30 per cent. a year during 1961 seems to have slackened, and exports in the first quarter were only 14 per cent. more than in the corresponding quarter a year earlier. Exports to the Netherlands and Belgium also seem to have been growing more slowly recently; in the first quarter they were 10 per cent. and 18 per cent. respectively more than a year earlier, whereas in the fourth quarter exports to the Netherlands – excluding ships, of which there were large deliveries in that quarter, – had been up on a year earlier by 18 per cent. and exports to Belgium and Luxembourg had been up by 27 per cent.

Exports to E.F.T.A. countries (including Finland) showed no change, on a seasonally adjusted basis, between the last two quarters. Compared with a year earlier exports were 12 per cent. more, with increases of 23 per cent. to Switzerland, 14 per cent. to Finland, 13 per cent. to Denmark, and 10-12 per cent. to Sweden, Portugal and Austria.

Exports to Spain continued to grow. In the first quarter they were nearly 60 per cent. more than a year earlier; in the previous quarter they had been 47 per cent. more, and in the first three quarters of 1961 23 per cent. more than in the corresponding periods twelve months earlier. Exports to Greece were up by a fifth on a year earlier but there was a 40 per cent. fall to Yugoslavia and one of 8 per cent. to Turkey.

North America

Exports to the United States were recovering strongly in the last two quarters of 1961 from the relatively low level of exports in the spring but there was no further increase in the first quarter of this year. Exports to Canada fell in the third quarter of last year with some recovery in the final quarter which continued in the first quarter of this year. The combined effect of these movements has been a steady increase in exports to North America during the past twelve months or so. Between the last two quarters there was a 2 per cent. increase in the seasonally adjusted total; compared with a year earlier, exports were greater by 12 per cent. Sharp increases in exports of cars and wool textiles contributed to a 4 per cent. rise in exports to Canada in the first quarter, but exports were still nearly 4 per cent. less than 12 months earlier. Exports to the United States were unchanged at the fourth quarter level but were more than a year earlier by nearly a quarter.

Latin America

Exports to Latin America fell by 2 per cent., seasonally adjusted, in the first quarter. Compared with a year earlier, exports were 7 per cent. more with gains of 39 per cent. to Argentina and 16 per cent. to Venezuela; there were reductions in exports to Mexico, Chile and Cuba.

Soviet Union and Eastern Europe

There was a seasonally adjusted fall compared with the fourth quarter of 9 per cent. in exports to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, but they were still 10 per cent. more than a year earlier. Exports to the Soviet Union were down by one-fifth on the corresponding quarter last year when, however, they had been at a particularly high level. Most of the increase on a year earlier in exports to the other countries was in exports to Poland, more than doubled. There were also increases of 41 per cent. and 32 per cent. respectively to Hungary and Czechoslovakia; exports to Eastern Germany were down by 17 per cent.

Rest of the World

Exports to the rest of the world (apart from Japan, mainly primary producing countries) rose by 4 per cent., seasonally adjusted, in the final quarter. Exports to Japan recovered from a set-back in the fourth quarter, and were 12 per cent. more than a year earlier. Exports to China fell heavily last year and were still at a low level in the first quarter of 1962, less by a half than in the corresponding quarter a year earlier and less than a quarter of what they were two years ago. Exports to the Philippines were 37 per cent. more than a year earlier but exports to Indonesia were down by one-fifth. Exports to Iraq and Iran were less than a year earlier by one-third and by a quarter respectively.

Commodity Pattern of Exports

Engineering products

Exports of engineering products rose by 2 per cent., seasonally adjusted, in the first quarter, and were slightly more than a year earlier. The increase was wholly due to an increase of 14 per cent. in exports of road vehicles, following an increase of 6 per cent. in the fourth quarter. This marked increase was due to cars, exports of which were 64 per cent. more than a year earlier. The improvement was mainly shared between exports to North America and exports to Western Europe; exports of cars to the U.S.A. in the first quarter were more than five times as great as a year earlier; exports to Canada were nearly doubled. In Western Europe, very substantial gains were widely spread by country. Among sterling countries there were increases on a year earlier to New Zealand, South Africa and the Irish Republic but none to Australia. Exports of commercial vehicles were 16 per cent. less than a year earlier but this reflects a fall during last year which seems now to have come to an end.

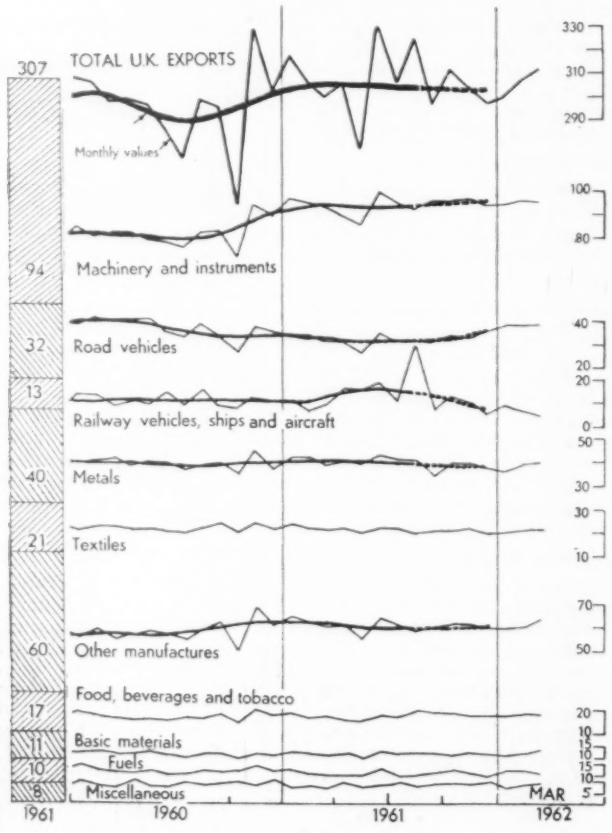
Exports of machinery and instruments, seasonally adjusted, were unchanged between the two quarters and were at the same level as a year earlier; exports of non-electric machinery were 1 per cent. more, of electric machinery 6 per cent. less and of scientific instruments 6 per cent. more than in the first quarter of last year.

The stability between the fourth quarter of 1961 and the first quarter of this year, after seasonal adjustment, probably conceals increases in a number of items, including particularly tractors and excavating and earthmoving machinery, offset by reductions in aero-engines, other internal combustion engines, office machinery, wires and cables and electric generators and motors.

(*Continued on next page*)

U.K. EXPORTS: COMMODITY CLASSES

Seasonally adjusted £ million f.o.b. per month



	1961							1962		
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Food, beverages and tobacco	17	17	19	19	18	17	17	17	18	18
Basic materials	12	11	12	12	11	12	12	11	11	13
Fuels, etc.	12	10	10	10	12	11	10	11	12	11
Manufactures	279	259	275	248	262	257	249	254	258	261
Engineering products	152	136	158	134	142	137	133	140	140	138
Machinery and instruments	100	95	92	95	96	96	94	94	96	96
Road vehicles	34	31	31	31	33	32	34	37	37	38
Rly. vehs., ships, aircraft	18	10	35	6	12	9	5	8	6	4
Metals and misc. metal mfrs.	42	41	40	34	39	39	37	36	38	39
Textiles	21	21	20	20	20	21	20	20	20	21
Other mfrs.	63	61	58	59	61	60	59	59	60	63
Miscellaneous	8	9	8	8	9	8	10	7	8	9
Total	330	307	324	297	311	305	297	300	307	312

Metals

Exports of metals, including miscellaneous metal manufactures, fell by 2 per cent., seasonally adjusted, in the first quarter and were 7 per cent. less than a year earlier. The fall seems to have been mainly in miscellaneous metal manufactures, exports of which were 11 per cent. less than a year earlier. Exports of iron and steel may also have fallen more than seasonally in the first quarter; compared with a year earlier, they were 12 per cent. less and had been 3 per cent. less in the fourth quarter. Exports of non-ferrous metals showed little change compared with the fourth quarter and were 15 per cent. more than a year earlier; exports of copper, 28 per cent. more in value and 35 per cent. more in weight and of tin, 39 per cent. more in value and 18 per cent., more in weight, were mainly responsible for the improvement on a year earlier.

Textile manufactures

The level of exports of textiles, seasonally adjusted, was again unchanged in the first quarter. Compared with a year earlier, exports were 7 per cent. less; within the total, exports of man-made fibre yarns and fabrics were 15 per cent. more than a year earlier. In addition, exports of staple fibre, including tops and waste, included among Basic Materials in the Trade and Navigation Accounts, were a third greater than a year earlier. On the other hand, exports of cotton and of wool textiles and of miscellaneous textile manufactures were less than a year earlier by 21 per cent., 6 per cent. and 7 per cent. respectively. Exports of wool tops, included, like staple fibre, with Basic Materials, were 20 per cent. less than a year earlier; they had been 6 per cent. more in the fourth quarter.

Other manufactures

Other manufactures in total rose by 1 per cent. in the first quarter but were 2 per cent. less than a year earlier. Chemical exports were 1 per cent. less than a year earlier but seem to have contributed to the seasonally adjusted increase compared with the fourth quarter. Rubber manufactures were 4 per cent. less than a year earlier but had been 11 per cent. more in the fourth quarter; exports of rubber

Engineering Products

£ million f.o.b. quarters or quarterly averages

(*Percentage change on a year earlier*)

	Jan.-Sept. 1961	4th quarter 1961	1st quarter 1962
Machinery and instruments	282·4 (+15)	284·1 (+11)	294·5 (— 0)
Seasonally adjusted	*282*	*286*	*286*
Machinery other than electric	204·0 (+15)	204·4 (+12)	215·8 (+ 1)
Boilers, boiler house plant and steam engines	7·0 (— 4)	10·2 (+24)	8·9 (+28)
Aeroplane engines (new)	9·0 (+16)	6·0 (—17)	5·8 (—39)
Internal combustion engines	19·4 (+14)	19·4 (+14)	19·2 (— 5)
Tractors and parts	29·6 (+ 4)	27·8 (+ 7)	35·1 (+ 8)
Office machinery	7·3 (+ 7)	7·8 (+ 1)	7·3 (— 6)
Machine tools	8·5 (+22)	9·5 (+13)	9·8 (+ 6)
Mechanical handling equipment, etc.	6·1 (+ 7)	6·2 (— 2)	6·3 (—11)
Excavating, etc., machinery	10·2 (+35)	10·4 (+39)	11·5 (+14)
Textile machinery	15·6 (+24)	15·3 (+ 9)	15·5 (— 7)
Electric machinery, apparatus, etc.	64·6 (+12)	65·4 (+ 7)	64·2 (— 6)
Generators and motors	9·1 (+ 8)	8·7 (— 4)	8·1 (—17)
Transformers, switchgear, etc.	7·7 (+ 9)	6·4 (—12)	6·5 (—22)
Valves, radio equipment, etc.	13·7 (+24)	13·1 (+ 7)	13·8 (— 1)
Telegraph and telephone equipment	5·3 (+ 8)	6·6 (+38)	6·4 (+26)
Electric wires and cables	5·5 (— 5)	6·6 (+28)	5·0 (—18)
Scientific instruments	13·9 (+16)	14·4 (+11)	14·5 (+ 6)
Vehicles and ships	139·1 (— 7)	125·1 (— 2)	133·0 (+ 3)
Cars and chassis	35·6 (—43)	41·1 (+ 9)	56·6 (+64)
Commercial vehicles and chassis	31·0 (+23)	27·3 (— 1)	29·6 (—16)
Aircraft and parts	16·2 (+ 1)	10·2 (—24)	7·8 (—55)
Ships and boats	24·4 (+92)	15·5 (+ 8)	5·7 (—11)
Engineering products	421·5 (+ 6)	409·2 (+ 7)	427·6 (+ 1)
Seasonally adjusted	*420*	*411*	*419*

(*Continued on next page*)

Other Manufactures

£ million f.o.b. quarters or quarterly averages.
(*Percentage change on a year earlier*)

	Jan.-Sept. 1961	4th quarter 1961	1st quarter 1962
Metals	117·9 (+ 1)	120·2 (— 0)	114·9 (— 7)
Seasonally adjusted	*119*	*116*	*113*
Iron and steel	53·4 (— 1)	51·5 (— 3)	49·8 (—12)
Non-ferrous base metals	24·8 (+ 0)	28·4 (+18)	27·3 (+15)
Miscellaneous metal manufactures	39·7 (+ 4)	40·3 (— 7)	37·8 (—11)
Textile manufactures	62·6 (— 4)	61·6 (— 6)	63·0 (— 7)
Seasonally adjusted	*63*	*61*	*61*
Wool yarns and fabrics	20·7 (— 4)	19·5 (— 8)	20·6 (— 6)
Cotton yarns and woven fabrics	14·4 (— 9)	13·2 (—14)	12·6 (—21)
Man-made fibre yarns and fabrics	7·7 (+ 4)	8·6 (+18)	9·5 (+15)
Miscellaneous textile manufactures	19·7 (— 3)	20·3 (— 5)	20·3 (— 7)
Wool tops	10·1 (— 5)	9·2 (+ 6)	8·4 (—20)
Other manufactured goods	178·6 (+ 4)	185·2 (+ 2)	180·6 (— 2)
Seasonally adjusted	*180*	*180*	*182*
Chemicals	80·8 (+ 3)	82·6 (+ 2)	84·0 (— 1)
Chemical elements and compounds	19·1 (— 1)	19·9 (+ 0)	19·9 (— 4)
Pigments, paints, etc.	7·5 (+ 5)	8·0 (+ 7)	7·7 (— 5)
Drugs and medicines	12·1 (+11)	12·4 (+ 6)	12·3 (+ 1)
Soaps, toilet preparations, etc.	7·2 (+ 9)	6·7 (— 1)	6·4 (—14)
Plastics materials	12·0 (— 1)	12·2 (+ 3)	12·6 (— 3)
Rubber manufactures	11·8 (+ 8)	12·5 (+11)	12·1 (— 4)
Paper	10·3 (+ 3)	10·4 (— 4)	10·2 (— 7)
Pottery and glass	8·3 (— 1)	8·6 (— 4)	8·5 (— 2)
Clothing and footwear, etc.	11·1 (— 3)	12·6 (— 4)	10·9 (— 5)
Printed matter	8·6 (+12)	9·1 (— 2)	8·1 (— 1)

tyres and tubes were down by 10 per cent. Exports of paper, of pottery and glass and of clothing and footwear were below the level of a year earlier by 7 per cent., 2 per cent. and 5 per cent. repectively.

Other exports

Total exports of food, beverages and tobacco showed no significant change in the first quarter and continued to be 4 per cent. more than a year earlier. Whisky exports were 8 per cent. up on a year earlier in both the last two quarters but they had been 16 per cent. more in the first nine months of last year. Exports of cereals rose sharply in the first quarter; exports of barley, more than four times as great as a year earlier, more than accounted for the increase of two-thirds on a year earlier. Exports of refined sugar, also showing a sharp increase compared with the fourth quarter, were 4 per cent. less in value than a year earlier, despite a 15 per cent. increase in quantity. Exports of basic materials, with no change in the first quarter, were 8 per cent. more than a year earlier. Exports of fuels rose by 5 per cent. in the first quarter and were 9 per cent. more than a year earlier. The rise appears to have been in refined petroleum, exports of which were 13 per cent. more than a year earlier after having been 11 per cent. less in the fourth quarter. Coal exports were 1 per cent. more than a year earlier; they had been 7 per cent. more in the fourth quarter.

Other Exports

£ million f.o.b. quarters or quarterly averages.
(*Percentage change on a year earlier*)

	Jan.-Sept. 1961	4th quarter 1961	1st quarter 1962
Food, beverages and tobacco	49·7 (+ 6)	58·1 (+ 4)	50·8 (+ 4)
Seasonally adjusted	*51*	*53*	*53*
Cereals and cereal preparations	3·5 (—20)	5·0 (+ 4)	7·4 (+66)
Sugar and sugar preparations	5·5 (—24)	4·9 (—20)	5·6 (— 2)
Whisky	17·1 (+16)	23·0 (+ 8)	16·7 (+ 8)
Basic materials (including wool tops)	33·2 (+ 4)	34·8 (+16)	37·1 (+ 8)
Seasonally adjusted	*33*	*35*	*35*
Mineral fuels and lubricants	29·9 (— 7)	33·9 (— 7)	35·7 (+ 9)
Seasonally adjusted	*30*	*32*	*34*
Coal, coke and briquettes	7·1 (+ 2)	7·9 (+ 7)	7·1 (+ 1)
Refined petroleum	20·6 (—10)	24·2 (—11)	26·3 (+13)

Commodity Pattern of Imports

Between the last two quarters there were increases in imports of food, beverages and tobacco, fuels, and finished manufactures, partly offset by a fall in imports of industrial materials, so that, in total, imports rose by £15 million, or 1½ per cent., after seasonal adjustment. Price changes contributed both to the increase in the value of food imports and to the reduction in imports of industrial materials, but there was no change in import prices on average between the two quarters. Compared with the first quarter of 1961, imports in the first quarter this year were 2½ per cent. less than a year earlier, with a reduction of £62 million, or 13 per cent., in industrial materials partly offset by increases of £20 million (5½ per cent.) in food, beverages and tobacco and £14 million (10 per cent.) in finished manufactures; imports of fuels were rather less than a year earlier.

Food, Beverages and Tobacco

£ million c.i.f. quarters or quarterly averages
(*Percentage change on a year earlier*)

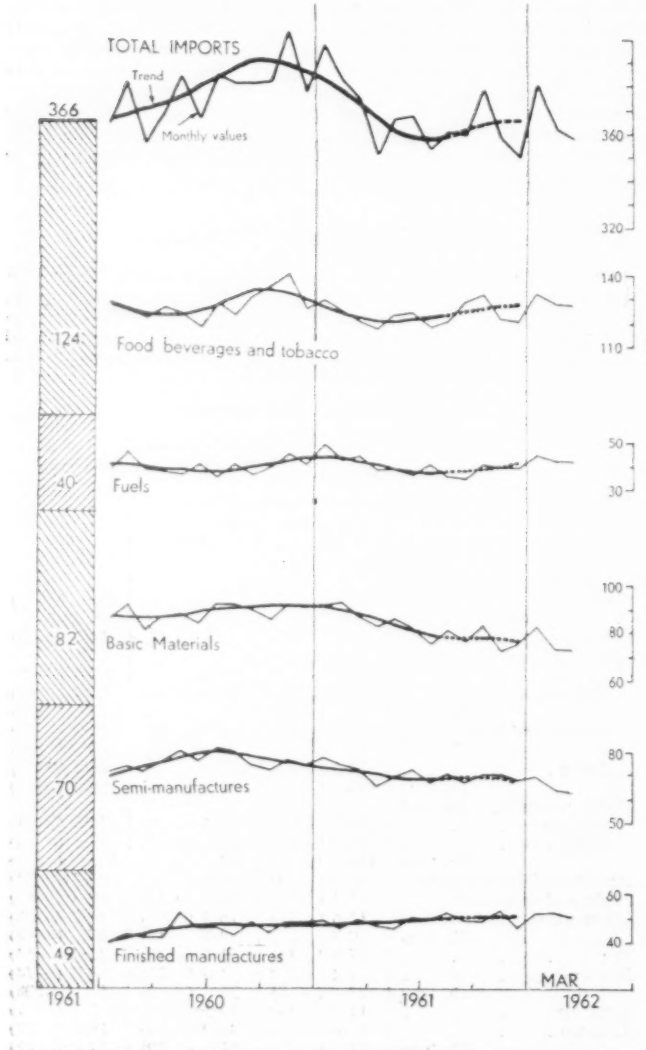
	Jan.-Sept. 1961	4th quarter 1961	1st quarter 1962
Total food, beverages and tobacco	366·9 (— 2)	382·6 (— 6)	401·5 (+ 5)
Seasonally adjusted	*370*	*376*	*388*
Live animals	10·8 (+41)	11·7 (+14)	11·9 (+ 5)
Meat and meat preparations	81·0 (— 7)	68·4 (—17)	82·5 (+ 0)
Beef and veal	13·8 (—24)	14·0 (—18)	14·7 (+11)
Th. tons.	72 (—18)	71 (—18)	72 (+ 2)
Mutton and lamb	16·6 (—15)	7·3 (—47)	19·8 (— 2)
Th. tons	99 (— 1)	49 (—35)	120 (+ 9)
Bacon	24·3 (— 3)	22·0 (—13)	24·7 (+ 2)
Th. tons	98 (— 5)	99 (+ 4)	99 (+ 3)
Dairy products, eggs and honey	39·0 (—11)	41·4 (+ 0)	46·8 (+ 3)
Butter	26·7 (—15)	26·3 (— 7)	32·8 (+ 3)
Th. tons	106 (+ 5)	104 (+ 2)	121 (— 3)
Cereals and feeding stuffs	66·8 (— 4)	68·4 (— 3)	85·4 (+23)
Fruits and vegetables	63·4 (+ 1)	60·7 (+18)	70·9 (+13)
Unrefined sugar	15·6 (—17)	16·3 (— 3)	11·9 (—26)
Th. tons	50·7 (—12)	54·7 (+15)	507 (— 2)
Tea	27·9 (+13)	31·5 (—25)	31·4 (—14)
Raw cocoa	4·2 (—27)	4·0 (—25)	8·9 (+74)
Th. tons	22 (— 8)	25 (+ 2)	51 (+108)
Beverages	11·6 (+18)	12·1 (— 3)	8·7 (— 7)
Tobacco	19·6 (— 2)	42·0 (— 4)	10·8 (—22)
Th. tons	31 (— 2)	61 (—10)	17 (—22)

Food, beverages and tobacco

Imports of food, beverages and tobacco increased in total by £13 million or 3½ per cent., seasonally adjusted, between the final quarter of 1961 and the first quarter of 1962. Much of this increase was in cereals and other animal feedingstuffs, imports of which were nearly a quarter more than in the corresponding period of 1961. Imports of wheat were up nearly 20 per cent. and of coarse grains and non-cereal feedingstuffs by more than a quarter. The additional wheat came largely from the Argentine, and the coarse grain, in the form of maize, predominantly from the United States. Imports of barley were less than one-third in value, and less than a quarter in tonnage,

IMPORTS: COMMODITY CLASSES

Seasonally adjusted £ million c i.f. per month



	1961							1962		
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Food, beverages and tobacco	125	119	121	129	132	122	121	132	128	127
Basic materials	82	76	81	77	83	73	76	82	73	73
Fuels	37	41	36	35	41	40	40	45	43	42
Semi-mfrs.	72	67	70	67	70	70	68	69	64	63
Finished mfrs.	50	49	52	49	49	53	46	52	52	51
Miscellaneous	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1
Total	368	354	361	360	378	359	350	380	362	358

than a year earlier. About half of the increase in other feedingstuffs was in oil cake, and about half in fish meal, particularly from Peru, South West Africa and Canada. There was a sharp increase in imports of meat. Imports of mutton and lamb, which in the fourth quarter had been valued at £7 million, little more than half as much as a year earlier, amounted in the first quarter of this year to nearly £20 million, only slightly less than in the first quarter of 1961. Part of the increase was due to higher values per ton. Imports of beef and veal were also increasing in quantity and value, and there was an increase in the cost, although not in the quantity, of bacon imported. Imports of butter, fruits and vegetables and cocoa also contributed to the increase in the total between the fourth quarter of last year and the first quarter of this year, while imports of sugar, tobacco and alcoholic beverages seem to have fallen more than seasonally.

Industrial Materials

Imports of industrial materials, after showing no change between the third and fourth quarters of last year, fell by 3½ per cent. in the first quarter of 1962, and were 13 per cent., or £62 million, less than a year earlier. The greater part of the fall between the last two quarters was in semi-manufactures, which were down £11 million, or 5½ per cent.; imports of basic materials fell by £4 million, or 1½ per cent.

The reduction in imports of basic materials was mainly in timber, both hardwood and softwood, and woodpulp; imports of both timber and pulp in the first quarter were between a quarter and a fifth less than a year earlier. Imports of oilseeds and oils and of metal ores and scrap also seem to have contributed to the fall, but there were increases in imports of hides and skins, rubber, and raw wool.

The check to the fall in imports of semi-manufactures in the final quarter of last year seems to have been mainly due to a temporary increase in imports of steel sheets, in anticipation of the reimposition of the suspended import duty at the end of the year, and imports of iron and steel fell heavily again in the first quarter of this year. Also contributing to the fall were plywood and other manufactured timber, non-ferrous and precious metals and cotton yarns and fabrics. Imports of grey cloth were about 40 per cent. less than a year earlier, and there were smaller, but substantial, reductions in

Materials and Fuels

£ million c.i.f. quarters or quarterly averages

(Percentage change on a year earlier)

	Jan.-Sept. 1961	4th quarter 1961	1st quarter 1962
Basic materials	252·8 (— 5)	226·9 (—14)	227·4 (—15)
Seasonally adjusted	*252*	*232*	*228*
Hides and skins	11·7 (— 6)	11·7 (— 7)	15·4 (+ 5)
Oils and oilseeds	25·4 (— 8)	23·5 (— 8)	22·2 (— 9)
Rubber	19·3 (— 5)	14·1 (—17)	19·1 (—14)
Th. tons	86 (+18)	68 (— 3)	91 (— 6)
Wood and cork	44·7 (+ 0)	43·1 (—18)	25·8 (—23)
Sawn softwood	31·6 (— 3)	31·7 (—19)	16·5 (—25)
Th. standards	396 (— 7)	412 (—19)	221 (—21)
Wool pulp	30·2 (+ 1)	27·5 (—15)	25·3 (—23)
Th. tons	660 (— 1)	618 (—14)	572 (—22)
Raw wool	34·0 (— 4)	25·7 (— 7)	41·8 (+ 1)
Th. tons	76 (+ 2)	56 (—12)	92 (— 1)
Raw cotton	14·3 (—17)	12·1 (—18)	13·7 (—27)
Th. tons	59 (—19)	50 (—15)	57 (—27)
Manufactures largely for further processing (1)	211·4 (— 7)	205·9 (— 6)	201·1 (—10)
Seasonally adjusted	*211*	*208*	*196*
Chemicals	42·6 (— 3)	39·4 (—11)	43·3 (— 8)
Wood manufactures	14·3 (— 4)	14·4 (— 4)	14·1 (—11)
Newsprint, paper and board	22·6 (+ 6)	22·5 (— 4)	22·0 (— 1)
Cotton yarns and fabrics	18·9 (+17)	15·7 (—17)	15·6 (—27)
Other textile manufactures	18·7 (+12)	17·7 (— 3)	19·0 (— 1)
Iron and steel	12·0 (—56)	13·1 (—29)	9·5 (—36)
Th. tons	163 (—64)	206 (—38)	150 (—32)
Non-ferrous base metals	62·0 (—13)	59·5 (— 5)	58·7 (— 9)
Aluminium	12·5 (—21)	12·4 (—11)	14·0 (+ 1)
Copper	31·0 (—14)	28·9 (+ 2)	29·4 (— 7)
Th. tons	135 (— 5)	127 (— 0)	127 (—10)
Lead	3·2 (—16)	2·2 (—45)	2·0 (—42)
Zinc	3·5 (—23)	3·1 (—28)	2·9 (—26)
Th. tons	41 (—14)	41 (—13)	39 (—14)
Total industrial materials (2)	464·2 (— 6)	432·8 (—10)	428·5 (—13)
Seasonally adjusted	*463*	*439*	*424*
Mineral fuels and lubricants	123·0 (+ 2)	114·7 (— 4)	132·2 (— 2)
Seasonally adjusted	*122*	*119*	*130*
Crude petroleum	88·9 (+ 7)	84·1 (+ 1)	94·4 (— 3)
Mn. galls.	3,216 (+13)	3,061 (+ 2)	3,399 (— 2)
Refined petroleum	32·4 (— 9)	29·1 (—14)	36·0 (+ 1)
Mn. galls.	770 (—13)	757 (—11)	965 (+ 9)

(1) Class D. Divisions 1-13.

(2) Basic materials and manufactures largely for further processing.

finished cloth and in yarns, particularly single yarn. Imports of wool yarns and fabrics, which had been rising sharply during 1961, fell back, and were little more in the first quarter of this year than a year earlier.

Mineral Fuels and Lubricants

The increase of £11 million, or 9 per cent., seasonally adjusted, in fuel imports in the first quarter included increases in both crude oil and refined oils, but much of the increase in imports of refined oil was in fuel oil. The increase in the total came mainly from Saudi Arabia, Venezuela and the Netherlands.

Finished Manufactures

Imports of finished manufactures, after showing little change between the third and fourth quarters of 1961, increased by £6 million, or 4 per cent., seasonally adjusted, in the first quarter of 1962. It seems likely, however, that this increase does not represent the resumption of a rising trend, but is largely due to a number of special factors. There were increases (not seasonally adjusted - but it seems unlikely that there is much seasonal movement here) of £0.6 million in aero-engines, usually imported for re-export or for overhaul, £1.9 million in works of art, imported for the most part for sale and re-export, and £1.2 million in coin. In addition the March figures include £2 million for the first of a number of Boeing 707 aircraft due to be delivered this year to B.O.A.C. and Cunard, but the increase in aircraft imports in the quarter was balanced by a reduction in imports of ships.

The Table shows an analysis of imports of finished manufactures between consumer goods, so far as these can be distinguished in the Trade Accounts, a group of "special items", consisting of the goods mentioned in the previous paragraph together with arms and ammunition, and the rest, which consists mainly of capital goods. Amongst consumer goods, imports of cars and motor-cycles seem to have risen rather more than seasonally in the first quarter, but it is not clear whether the increase in imports of other consumer goods is more or less than normal for the time of year. Imports of cars and motor-cycles were more than half as large again in the first quarter as a year earlier, but they had then fallen to a very low level after excessive stocks had been built up. Imports of other consumer goods were 3 to 4 per cent. more than a year earlier. Among capital goods, the increase in imports of machinery and instruments compared with the last quarter was probably no larger than normal for the time of year; these imports stopped rising about the middle of 1961, but have not shown any clear downward movement since then.

Finished Manufactures

£ million c.i.f. quarters or quarterly averages

(Percentage change on a year earlier)

	Jan.-Sept. 1961	4th quarter 1961	1st quarter 1962
Consumer goods (1)	39·5 (— 4)	36·3 (+ 6)	41·6 (+ 7)
Cars and motor cycles	3·7 (—57)	2·7 (—13)	3·8 (+54)
Other durable goods	10·6 (— 0)	10·6 (+ 8)	10·0 (— 0)
Clothing and footwear	17·4 (+13)	15·1 (+ 9)	19·4 (+ 1)
Other consumer goods	7·8 (+21)	7·9 (+ 7)	8·4 (+17)
Special items (2)	13·9 (+ 8)	13·3 (+ 3)	16·1 (+21)
Other, mainly capital goods	93·1 (+16)	97·5 (+ 5)	100·6 (+ 9)
Machinery and instruments	75·1 (+31)	75·3 (+16)	81·4 (+12)
Aircraft and parts	3·5 (—61)	2·1 (—80)	4·5 (— 2)
Ships and boats	1·8 (—48)	6·6 (+64)	2·0 (—21)
Other	12·7 (+23)	13·5 (+ 1)	12·8 (+ 3)
Total finished manufactures (3)	146·5 (+ 9)	147·1 (+ 5)	158·4 (+10)
Seasonally adjusted	*146*	*148*	*155*

(1) Goods covered by headings in the Trade Accounts believed to include mainly consumer goods.

(2) Aero-engines and parts, arms, ammunition, etc., coin and works of art.

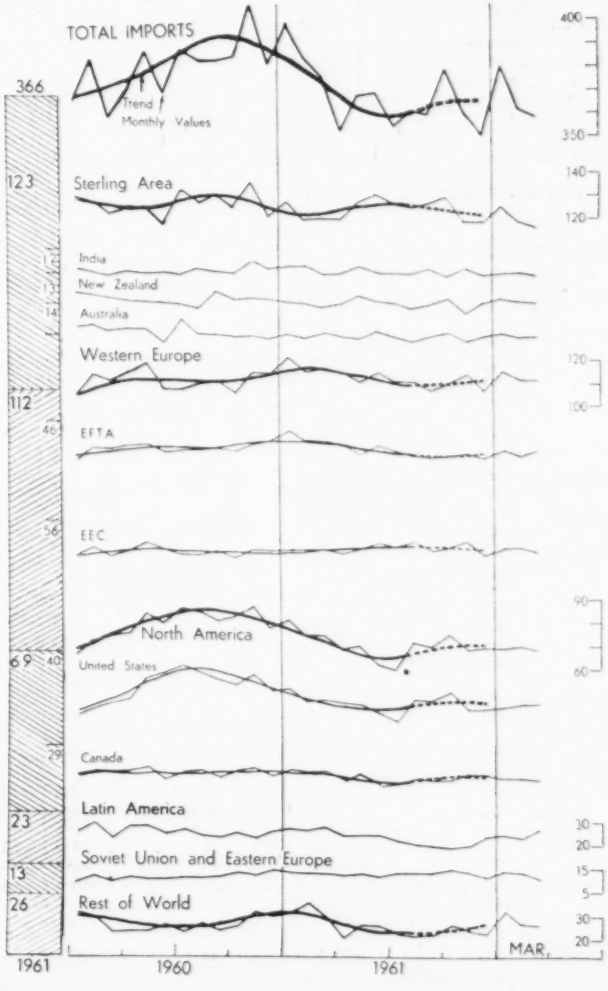
(3) Class D. Divisions 14-23.

Sources of Imports

The increase in imports between the fourth quarter of 1961 and the first quarter of 1962 came mainly from Western Europe and the non-sterling primary producing countries. Imports from the overseas sterling area and from North America were lower.

IMPORTS: AREAS

Seasonally adjusted £ million c.i.f. per month



	1961							1962		
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Sterling Area	129	125	124	125	129	118	118	125	118	116
Australia	17	15	12	14	16	12	15	16	14	15
New Zealand	15	13	11	13	15	9	13	16	15	14
India	12	11	11	13	10	13	10	11	12	11
Western Europe	114	110	110	107	109	113	107	115	111	111
Economic Community	59	57	59	56	57	60	54	57	57	55
Free Trade Assocn. (inc. Finland)	48	45	43	43	43	44	43	47	43	46
North America	62	59	70	69	74	68	69	69	70	69
U.S.A. and Dependencies	37	33	42	41	45	38	38	39	40	41
Canada	26	27	28	28	28	30	30	29	29	28
Latin America	25	22	20	20	19	20	24	24	23	27
Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	12	13	13	13	15	13	12	15	13	11
Rest of World	26	23	22	22	26	24	23	32	27	26
Total	368	354	361	360	378	359	350	380	362	358

(Continued on next page)

Imports by Areas and Countries

£ million c.i.f. quarters or quarterly averages
(Percentage change on a year earlier)

	Jan.-Sept. 1961	4th quarter 1961	1st quarter 1962
Non-Sterling Area:			
North America	201·4 (—11)	229·1 (—13)	201·0 (— 6)
Seasonally adjusted	*208*	*212*	*209*
United States	116·2 (—13)	135·2 (—18)	126·3(— 5)
Seasonally adjusted	*121*	*121*	*120*
Canada	85·2 (— 8)	94·0 (— 4)	74·7 (— 8)
Seasonally adjusted	*87*	*90*	*86*
Latin America	74·2 (— 8)	56·1 (—17)	75·3 (— 6)
Seasonally adjusted	*72*	*62*	*74*
Argentina	20·8 (—16)	12·6 (—46)	22·9 (+ 0)
Venezuela	17·3 (— 5)	15·5 (— 9)	21·5 (— 8)
Other	36·1 (— 4)	28·0 (+ 2)	30·9 (— 9)
Western Europe	335·5 (+ 2)	334·7 (— 1)	337·0 (— 2)
Seasonally adjusted	*338*	*329*	*338*
Economic Community	169·2 (+ 2)	170·0 (+ 4)	175·0 (+ 4)
Seasonally adjusted	*169*	*170*	*169*
France	36·8 (+11)	32·7 (— 1)	35·2 (— 7)
Western Germany	47·6 (+ 5)	51·6 (+12)	46·4 (+ 1)
Italy	25·6 (+ 2)	25·6 (+10)	29·4 (+16)
Netherlands	43·3 (— 4)	42·5 (— 4)	46·2 (+ 6)
Belgium and Luxembourg	16·0 (— 9)	17·5 (+ 7)	17·8 (+10)
Free Trade Association including Finland	140·8 (+ 2)	131·8 (— 8)	128·1 (—10)
Seasonally adjusted	*142*	*131*	*136*
Sweden	41·0 (+ 1)	37·8 (—10)	36·0 (—18)
Norway and Spitzbergen	19·1 (— 1)	17·5 (—11)	17·0 (—16)
Denmark	36·0 (— 1)	34·2 (— 4)	37·1 (+ 5)
Switzerland and Liechtenstein	12·4 (+ 7)	11·9 (+ 1)	13·1 (— 1)
Portugal, Azores and Madeira	4·6 (+ 9)	4·4 (—22)	4·2 (—24)
Austria	3·5 (+18)	3·6 (+26)	3·6 (+ 1)
Finland	24·1 (+ 4)	22·5 (—14)	17·0 (—15)
Spain, Canary Islands and Spanish Ports in North Africa	16·1 (— 3)	20·9 (+ 8)	22·0 (+ 6)
Other	9·4 (+ 9)	12·0 (+ 6)	12·0 (+10)
Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	37·8 (+19)	42·3 (— 2)	36·4 (+ 1)
Seasonally adjusted	*39*	*39*	*39*
Soviet Union	19·3 (+20)	27·1 (+ 2)	18·1 (+ 8)
Other	18·5 (+18)	15·3 (— 8)	18·3 (— 5)
Other Non-Sterling	82·8 (+ 5)	68·6 (—15)	90·8 (—11)
Seasonally adjusted	*80*	*73*	*86*
Middle East	38·3 (— 2)	28·1 (—27)	44·8 (—12)
China	6·7 (+ 5)	10·6 (+97)	6·5 (—15)
Japan	10·4 (+ 5)	8·0 (—34)	12·6 (— 5)
Other	27·3 (+15)	21·9 (—11)	27·0 (—12)
Total Non-Sterling	731·7 (— 2)	730·9 (— 8)	740·6 (— 4)
Seasonally adjusted	*737*	*715*	*746*
Sterling Area:			
Australia	43·4 (—15)	44·3 (+ 2)	48·5 (+ 3)
Seasonally adjusted	*44*	*43*	*45*
New Zealand	43·2 (—12)	30·3 (—14)	54·4 (+13)
Seasonally adjusted	*41*	*38*	*44*
India	35·4 (+ 5)	38·8 (—18)	37·3 (—13)
Seasonally adjusted	*37*	*33*	*34*
Pakistan	5·7 (—17)	8·0 (— 8)	8·0 (—12)
Ceylon	10·5 (+ 5)	8·8 (—21)	9·7 (— 9)
Malaya and Singapore	15·0 (—10)	12·1 (— 6)	13·2 (—20)
Ghana	5·2 (— 5)	4·4 (—17)	7·1 (+40)
Nigeria	19·9 (— 6)	18·2 (+ 5)	22·1 (+17)
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	25·7 (+ 1)	24·9 (— 7)	19·6 (— 2)
The West Indies	18·0 (— 8)	12·2 (— 9)	16·0 (—12)
British East Africa	7·8 (— 1)	6·7 (—21)	7·7 (—10)
Irish Republic	36·3 (+26)	37·0 (+ 5)	34·9 (+ 0)
South Africa	27·2 (+ 8)	21·7 (+ 4)	24·6 (+ 7)
Middle East	48·3 (+ 1)	49·2 (+13)	50·1 (+ 8)
Other	32·0 (+ 0)	35·0 (+ 3)	31·3 (— 2)
Total Sterling Area	373·4 (— 2)	351·5 (— 3)	384·4 (+ 1)
Seasonally adjusted	*372*	*364*	*359*
Total all countries	1,105·2 (— 2)	1,082·4 (— 6)	1,125·0 (— 3)
Seasonally adjusted	*1,106*	*1,087*	*1,101*

Imports from the sterling area have been falling since about the middle of 1961. At first reductions in imports from Australia and New Zealand contributed, but more lately imports from these countries have been rising (imports from New Zealand very sharply) and the reduction has been in imports from other countries, including in particular the Irish Republic, Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and Malaya and Singapore.

Imports from North America were down 2 per cent. with most of the reduction in imports from Canada, which had increased sharply in the previous quarter. Imports from the United States were slightly less than in the previous quarter, and above the level of the middle two quarters of last year. An increase of £9 million, or 2½ per cent., in imports from Western Europe came entirely from other members of the E.F.T.A. and unattached countries; there was no change in imports from the Common Market. Much of the increase was in the form of butter and bacon from Denmark; there were probably more than seasonal decreases in imports of timber from Sweden and Finland. Among the Common Market countries, increased imports from Italy and the Netherlands offset reductions in imports from Germany and possibly also from France.

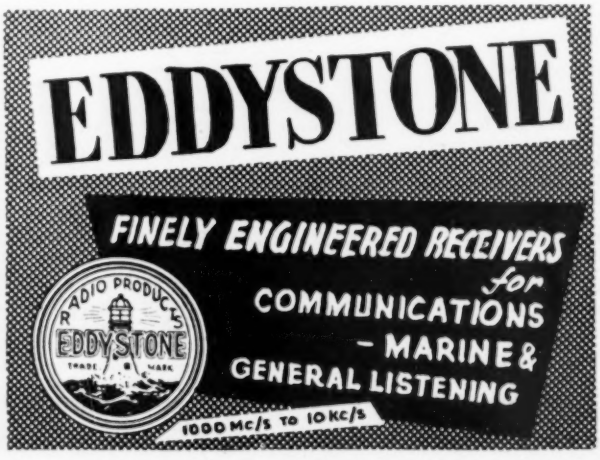
Imports from Latin America increased by £12 million, or 20 per cent., seasonally adjusted. Sharp increases from the Argentine and Venezuela account for most of the increase in the total. Imports from both countries had been at an unusually low level in the final quarter of 1961 and imports in the first quarter of this year were no higher than a year earlier. In the case of the Argentine the increase seems to have been mainly in wheat and beef; oil accounts for most of the increase from Venezuela. There was also an increase in imports of copper from Chile, which had been interrupted in the previous quarter by a mineworkers' strike. Imports from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe were unchanged, and there was an increase of £13 million, or 18 per cent., seasonally adjusted, in imports from the rest of the world. Before seasonal adjustment the increase amounted to £22 million. Contributing to it were increases in oil imports of £9 million from Saudi Arabia and £1½ million from Iraq, and an increase of £4½ million in imports from Japan, mainly canned fish.

The tables below the charts show the seasonally adjusted figures only for the last ten months. Figures for earlier period can be supplied. Application should be made to:- The Board of Trade, Statistics Division Seasonal Adjustment), Room 453, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1.

Detailed particulars of United Kingdom imports, exports and re-exports were published on April 25* and further analysis of the figures will be found in the form of tables in the Monthly Report on Overseas Trade for May† due to be published on or about May 24.

* Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, March 1962, H.M. Stationery Office, Price 22s. 6d. (by post 23s. 5d.)

† Report on Overseas Trade published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. 6d. (by post 3s. 10d.) Annual subscription £2 6s.



Shipping Movement at United Kingdom Ports

Increased Tonnage in Commonwealth Trade in 1961

THE TOTAL NET TONNAGE of vessels in the foreign trade entering and clearing with cargo at United Kingdom ports in 1961 was a little less than in 1960, but was 14 per cent. than in 1938. The tonnage of entrances with cargo was 34 per cent. more and the tonnage of clearances was 9 per cent. less than in 1938.

The Commonwealth share of both entrances and clearances with cargo showed a small increase over the corresponding proportion for 1960, the percentages for which are as follows:

	1938	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Entrances	57	57	56	55	54	53	52	51	49	50
Clearances	59	64	64	62	63	62	63	61	60	61

The net tonnage of vessels of foreign flags entering and clearing with cargo fell by 3 per cent. in 1961 compared with 1960. This fall was largely accounted for by a reduction in the tonnage of vessels of the Norwegian, Danish and Panamanian flags. The largest increase in tonnage was recorded by French vessels.

(*Continued on next page*)

Foreign Trade Entrances and Clearances

TABLE 1. Thousand Tons Net

	Entered			Cleared		
	With Cargo	In Ballast	Total	With Cargo	In Ballast	Total
1938	68,372	23,508	91,880	58,881	33,284	92,165
1954	72,379	18,172	90,550	51,174	39,961	91,135
1955	79,275	17,547	96,822	50,126	46,976	97,101
1956	77,138	19,169	96,307	49,916	47,024	96,940
1957	78,417	19,033	97,450	50,691	46,952	97,643
1958	79,865	20,859	100,724	51,392	49,662	101,054
1959	84,779	22,301	107,080	53,953	54,269	101,222
1960	91,626	22,600	114,226	54,806	60,478	115,284
1961	91,706	22,180	113,886	53,677	61,266	114,943

TABLE 2 **Foreign Trade Entrances and Clearances with Cargo**

	Entered				Cleared			
	Number of vessels	Total	Commonwealth (*a*)	Foreign	Number of vessels	Total	Commonwealth (*a*)	Foreign
		Thousand tons net				Thousand tons net		
1954	45,773	72,379	40,447	31,932	40,636	51,174	32,571	18,603
1955	51,432	79,275	43,628	35,648	41,240	50,126	31,273	18,852
1956	49,341	77,138	41,523	35,614	42,526	49,916	31,608	18,308
1957	50,364	78,417	41,175	37,242	43,439	50,691	31,547	19,145
1958	50,394	79,865	41,668	38,197	40,465	51,392	32,140	19,252
1959	51,111	84,779	43,310	41,470	41,362	53,953	33,125	20,829
1960	55,043	91,626	44,886	46,739	42,824	54,806	32,698	22,108
1961	56,224	91,706	45,849	45,857	43,809	53,677	32,594	21,083
1960 1st Quarter	12,696	21,242	10,456	10,786	10,674	13,448	8,151	5,297
2nd Quarter	14,254	23,246	11,753	11,494	10,705	13,693	8,133	5,561
3rd Quarter	14,779	24,220	11,483	12,737	11,133	14,561	8,411	6,149
4th Quarter	13,314	22,918	11,195	11,723	10,312	13,104	8,003	5,101
1961 1st Quarter	13,153	22,342	10,720	11,622	10,304	12,348	7,475	4,873
2nd Quarter	14,726	23,141	11,698	11,443	10,895	13,483	8,314	5,169
3rd Quarter	15,272	24,277	12,355	11,922	11,688	14,793	8,919	5,874
4th Quarter	13,073	21,946	11,076	10,870	10,922	13,053	7,886	5,167

(*a*) Commonwealth and Irish Republic.

TABLE 3 **Foreign Trade Entrances and Clearances in Ballast**

	Entered				Cleared			
	Number of vessels	Total	Commonwealth (*a*)	Foreign	Number of vessels	Total	Commonwealth (*a*)	Foreign
		Thousand tons net				Thousand tons net		
1954	12,483	18,172	9,437	8,735	17,804	39,961	17,829	22,132
1955	12,133	17,547	9,166	8,381	22,650	46,976	21,528	25,448
1956	13,997	19,169	10,021	9,148	20,973	47,024	20,453	26,571
1957	14,308	19,033	9,499	9,534	21,549	46,952	19,088	27,865
1958	12,991	20,859	10,168	10,691	23,339	49,662	19,859	29,803
1959	13,853	22,301	10,757	11,545	23,824	54,269	21,665	32,602
1960	13,773	22,600	10,740	11,860	26,008	60,478	23,759	36,718
1961	14,623	22,180	11,066	11,114	27,119	61,266	24,741	36,525
1960 1st Quarter	3,082	5,071	2,519	2,553	5,264	13,546	5,428	8,118
2nd Quarter	3,577	5,804	2,631	3,173	7,019	15,358	6,230	9,127
3rd Quarter	4,506	6,870	3,253	3,617	8,094	16,998	6,657	10,342
4th Quarter	2,608	4,855	2,336	2,519	5,631	14,576	5,444	9,131
1961 1st Quarter	2,945	4,406	2,179	2,226	5,951	14,851	5,589	9,262
2nd Quarter	3,549	5,604	2,834	2,770	7,612	15,968	6,527	9,441
3rd Quarter	5,020	7,340	3,759	3,581	8,412	16,889	7,268	9,622
4th Quarter	3,109	4,830	2,294	2,536	5,144	13,557	5,357	8,200

(*a*) Commonwealth and Irish Republic

Shipping Movement at U.K. Ports (*Continued*)

Variations in entrances and clearances with cargo from and to the different trading areas were on a smaller scale than in 1960, although the net tonnage of vessels from and to North America (Atlantic Coast) was 2,609 thousand tons less than a year ago, a reduction of 11 per cent.

The largest increase in net tonnage of arrivals with cargo, 1,074 thousand tons, was recorded at Liverpool and the largest decrease, 1,288 thousand tons, at Manchester.

There was a small increase in the total net tonnage of coasting trade arrivals and departures with cargo compared with 1960.

Foreign Trade Entrances and Clearances with Cargo

TABLE 4

Thousand tons net

	Entered			Cleared		
	1959	1960	1961	1959	1960	1961
Nationality of Vessels						
Commonwealth (*a*):						
Registered in United Kingdom	41,608	42,822	43,639	31,389	30,715	30,580
Registered in Canada	16	41	74	5	12	17
Registered in Other Countries (*a*)	1,686	2,024	2,136	1,731	1,970	1,997
Total Commonwealth (*a*)	43,310	44,886	45,849	33,125	32,698	32,594
Soviet	547	566	646	193	167	239
Finnish	532	520	506	309	338	359
Swedish	3,146	3,694	3,818	1,138	1,246	1,138
Norwegian	9,240	9,707	8,978	3,202	3,434	2,918
Danish	2,352	2,468	2,126	1,492	1,631	1,322
Polish	177	164	198	177	174	195
German	2,650	2,868	3,096	1,629	1,935	1,905
Dutch	5,746	6,681	6,656	4,376	4,897	4,702
Belgian	1,762	1,782	1,863	1,551	1,555	1,622
French	2,407	2,771	2,983	1,680	1,655	2,006
Spanish	355	590	551	283	346	377
Italian	1,017	1,565	1,572	129	86	116
Yugoslav	82	227	188	103	102	73
Greek	835	1,201	1,135	401	382	315
United States of America	3,252	3,096	3,140	2,844	2,779	2,542
Panamanian	1,448	1,595	1,384	215	258	167
Liberian	4,681	5,816	5,609	325	221	133
Other	1,241	1,431	1,408	776	903	952
Total Foreign	41,470	46,739	45,857	20,829	22,108	21,083
TOTAL	84,779	91,626	91,706	53,953	54,806	53,677
Trading Areas						
Irish Republic	4,119	4,344	4,774	4,408	4,413	4,488
Northern Europe (Foreign)	19,098	21,470	20,935	16,894	18,232	18,309
Europe (Atlanic) and Western Mediterranean Countries	8,097	9,206	9,408	5,714	5,792	6,235
Central and Eastern Mediterranean Countries	3,764	4,526	5,086	1,409	1,601	1,639
West and South Africa	3,648	3,923	4,663	2,431	2,434	2,456
East Africa, Persian Gulf, India	14,337	16,306	16,345	3,611	3,593	3,434
Eastern Asia and Islands in the Pacific	2,622	2,377	2,394	2,126	2,126	2,187
Australasia	3,256	3,153	3,346	2,313	2,251	2,133
North America (Atlantic Coast)	13,915	14,065	12,942	10,675	10,273	8,787
West Indies and Central America (Atlantic Coast)	7,859	8,025	7,880	1,694	1,434	1,428
South America (Atlantic Coast)	2,219	2,158	1,975	1,429	1,525	1,528
South and Central America (Pacific Coast)	331	360	389	278	287	306
North America (Pacific Coast)	1,360	1,537	1,390	955	826	732
Other Areas	153	175	179	13	18	16
Total Commonwealth Countries (*a*)	30,635	33,719	34,844	17,070	17,106	16,458
Total Foreign Countries	54,145	57,907	56,861	36,883	37,700	37,219
TOTAL	84,779	91,626	91,706	53,953	54,806	53,677

(*a*) Commonwealth and Irish Republic.

(*Continued on next page*)

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Shipping Movement at U.K. Ports (*Continued*)

TABLE 5 **Foreign Trade Arrivals and Departures at Principal Ports** Thousand tons net

PORT	Arrived						Departed					
	With cargo			With cargo and in ballast			With cargo			With cargo and in ballast		
	1938	1960	1961	1938	1960	1961	1938	1960	1961	1938	1960	1961
Blyth	18	29	20	632	190	206	892	303	343	938	351	359
Bristol	2,905	4,420	4,232	2,937	4,524	4,272	468	654	605	2,318	4,408	3,983
Cardiff	1,215	1,623	1,605	3,655	1,930	1,975	3,537	542	594	5,685	2,287	2,264
Dover	2,983	3,476	3,689	3,779	5,937	6,342	3,248	3,406	3,520	3,782	5,931	6,311
Falmouth (including Truro)	130	45	28	1,205	1,031	971	4	40	30	1,633	1,868	1,864
Folkestone	901	676	673	1,100	1,035	1,078	928	569	559	1,094	1,053	1,085
Grimsby (inc. Immingham)	813	1,951	2,090	1,524	2,345	2,458	1,189	685	777	1,773	2,162	2,422
Harwich	2,568	3,596	3,582	2,724	3,979	3,831	2,505	3,597	3,510	2,724	3,961	3,807
Holyhead	1,315	1,362	1,395	1,444	1,458	1,506	1,190	1,369	1,387	1,439	1,464	1,503
Hull	5,122	4,427	4,338	5,421	4,680	4,558	1,858	1,446	1,406	4,750	4,456	4,371
Lancaster	6	732	577	6	764	620	—	21	2	3	699	476
Liverpool	11,189	14,010	15,084	14,637	17,293	18,317	7,824	8,265	8,059	13,522	17,377	17,929
London	19,369	26,551	26,726	22,521	34,166	33,936	9,756	15,208	14,862	20,418	33,541	33,216
Manchester (inc. Runcorn)	3,264	6,031	4,743	3,536	6,470	5,126	1,305	2,050	2,020	2,896	5,943	4,918
Middlesbrough	1,278	2,692	2,122	1,925	4,047	3,245	1,672	2,205	2,125	2,192	4,405	3,821
Newhaven	674	390	428	773	458	474	659	367	437	773	455	474
Newport (Mon.)	287	911	865	975	1,833	1,594	1,605	1,280	1,126	1,835	1,965	1,658
Plymouth	4,148	686	648	5,495	1,270	1,447	494	224	228	5,406	1,270	1,550
Southampton	8,232	14,770	14,119	11,519	20,034	18,887	7,787	8,607	7,868	11,579	20,094	18,853
Swansea	825	1,966	1,065	2,107	3,430	2,520	2,448	2,268	2,342	2,966	3,761	3,153
Tyne ports	2,072	2,546	2,347	5,015	3,530	3,541	4,145	1,711	1,690	6,225	4,154	4,133
Glasgow	4,107	5,518	4,969	4,902	6,528	5,968	3,736	3,472	3,240	4,907	6,604	6,179
Grangemouth	950	916	1,044	1,806	1,647	1,657	318	1,202	1,146	650	1,529	1,485
Greenock	1,022	518	825	2,467	1,548	1,781	629	314	545	2,465	1,774	1,965
Leith	979	841	828	1,293	909	908	798	343	327	1,317	814	831
Belfast	1,843	1,467	1,514	3,538	1,650	1,738	1,348	403	327	3,347	1,701	1,818
Other ports	8,576	8,141	10,450	15,475	10,014	12,533	8,655	3,959	4,287	15,531	9,696	12,169
Total	86,791	110,293	110,007	121,711	142,699	141,489	68,998	64,509	63,362	122,208	143,723	142,593

TABLE 6 **Coasting Trade: Arrivals and Departures at Principal Ports** Thousand tons net

PORT	Arrived						Departed					
	With cargo			With cargo and in ballast			With cargo			With cargo and in ballast		
	1938	1960	1961	1938	1960	1961	1938	1960	1961	1938	1960	1961
Blyth	10	26	29	2,033	2,312	2,831	1,623	2,094	2,590	1,714	2,141	2,666
Bristol	434	1,121	1,077	994	1,698	1,685	380	777	522	1,545	1,850	1,887
Cardiff	183	361	346	3,665	1,448	1,297	901	358	391	1,582	1,012	1,083
Cowes	1,051	1,966	1,948	2,983	4,393	4,558	911	1,875	1,833	2,976	4,410	4,546
Falmouth	—	188	167	—	1,331	1,213	—	109	81	—	513	478
Hartlepool	4	12	8	847	596	674	648	526	626	798	621	737
Hull	338	995	934	859	1,272	1,146	588	233	249	1,416	1,305	1,413
Immingham	—	293	526	—	912	1,042	—	612	768	—	1,066	1,330
Lancaster	748	1,089	1,183	1,008	1,528	1,556	709	1,660	1,478	991	1,839	1,637
Liverpool	1,987	2,456	2,362	2,991	3,685	3,571	2,074	2,248	2,324	4,326	3,667	3,855
London	7,352	7,311	7,661	8,256	10,022	10,461	2,144	3,247	3,072	10,686	10,812	11,129
Manchester	—	980	975	—	1,635	1,682	—	1,030	1,028	—	1,852	1,736
Middlesbrough	115	751	621	1,059	1,572	1,631	382	309	295	802	1,266	1,121
Newport (Mon.)	147	482	452	1,356	822	823	186	115	154	478	679	700
Portsmouth	542	381	381	2,451	2,811	3,028	262	103	96	2,468	2,835	3,005
Preston	—	1,018	904	—	1,176	1,033	—	1,007	863	—	1,197	1,073
Southampton	668	2,567	2,909	1,950	5,887	5,630	535	5,403	4,622	1,935	6,035	5,363
Sunderland	91	217	241	2,169	1,763	1,778	1,637	1,301	1,375	1,850	1,546	1,647
Swansea	127	342	319	1,271	1,633	1,664	199	844	808	428	1,256	1,090
Tyne ports	426	553	480	4,115	4,069	4,172	2,108	2,177	2,123	2,893	3,483	3,588
Glasgow	856	1,251	1,388	1,672	2,142	2,295	808	936	939	1,528	1,829	1,861
Belfast	3,546	5,556	5,602	4,003	5,989	6,148	2,832	4,310	4,382	4,229	5,978	6,098
Other ports	8,137	10,751	11,720	17,218	16,975	18,528	8,102	7,866	8,960	17,720	17,393	18,264
Total	28,526	40,666	42,233	63,076	75,671	78,446	28,726	39,137	39,579	62,618	74,586	76,307

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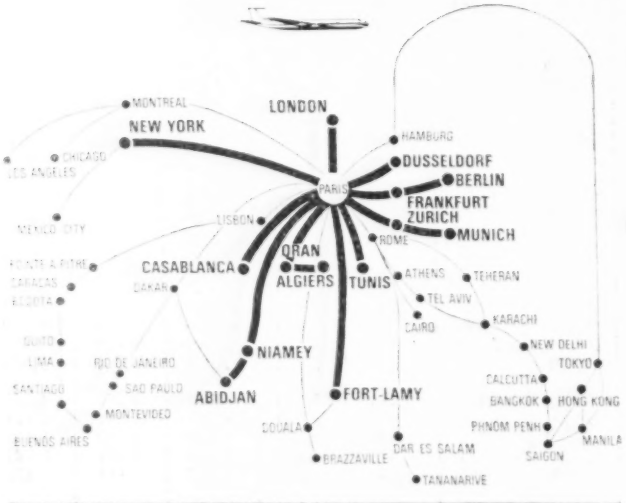

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Shipping Movement at U.K. Ports (*Continued*)

Coasting Trade

TABLE 7.

	Arrived with cargo			Departed with cargo		
	Number of vessels	Common wealth(*a*)	Foreign	Number of vessels	Common wealth(*a*)	Foreign
		Thous. tons net			Thous. tons net	
1953	89,988	34,738	1,605	86,979	33,863	1,493
1954	87,152	35,172	1,468	84,694	34,621	1,435
1955	87,751	33,949	1,903	85,132	33,159	1,713
1956	88,150	35,336	2,240	85,215	34,461	2,218
1957	86,157	36,313	1,725	83,389	33,718	1,684
1958	84,194	36,708	2,095	81,827	36,010	2,006
1959	82,126	36,039	3,372	79,367	35,072	3,053
1960	84,477	35,837	4,829	80,095	34,516	4,621
1961	82,178	36,935	5,297	78,066	34,674	4,905
1960 1st Quarter	20,864	9,369	1,211	19,718	8,911	1,088
2nd Quarter	20,862	8,914	1,019	19,656	8,572	1,009
3rd Quarter	22,175	8,545	1,307	21,208	8,203	1,320
4th Quarter	20,576	9,009	1,293	19,513	8,831	1,205
1961 1st Quarter	20,731	9,812	1,557	19,689	8,601	1,430
2nd Quarter	20,860	9,239	1,180	19,916	8,991	1,104
3rd Quarter	21,806	9,567	1,134	20,873	9,294	1,067
4th Quarter	18,781	8,316	1,427	17,589	7,789	1,304

(*a*) Commonwealth and Irish Republic.

Definitions

(1) The foreign trade statistics relate to voyages direct from any port abroad to a port in the United Kingdom, or *vice versa*: or from one port to another in the United Kingdom, so long as the vessel has on board cargo shipped abroad, or shipped in the United Kingdom for discharge abroad, or passengers from or for a port outside the United Kingdom.

The coasting trade statistics include vessels carrying only coastwise cargo or passengers from port to port in the United Kingdom, and vessels moving between these ports without at the time having on board cargo or passengers from or for a port abroad. For example, the coastwise movement in ballast includes foreign trade vessels which, having completed the discharge of cargo or passengers from abroad at one United Kingdom port, procced coastwise to another port to load for the return voyage.

(2) Cargo figures relate to vessels which load or unload merchandise bullion, specie or mail, except those loading or unloading only Government stores, bunkers or ships' stores.

(3) Ballast figures relate to all vessels other than those defined in (2) and include vessels loading or unloading only Government stores, bunkers, ships' stores or passengers.

(4) Vessels in the foreign trade, calling during the course of a single voyage at more than one port of the United Kingdom, are recorded as entered and cleared at one port only, but as arrived and departed at each port.

O.E.C.D. Conference on Integrated Data Processing

THE Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development is holding a conference of specialists in Integrated Data Processing at Amsterdam from June 4-6, 1962. (This is the final stage of a project for which funds were allocated by the European Productivity Agency of the Organization's predecessor, the Organization for European Economic Co-operation.)

Participation in the conference will be limited to 40, about five of whom will be from Britain. An additional representative from each country will attend to take part in a working group, to examine the possibilities for establishing continued contacts and collaboration between existing national organizations and groups in this field.

There will be a conference fee of 50 NF., and participants will pay their own travel and living expenses. This does not apply to the members of the Working Group, who will meet at the expense of the Organization.

Inquiries concerning the conference should be directed to Mr. V. M. Green, British Productivity Council, Vintry House, Queen Street Place, London, E.C.4 (Central 9613), by **May 10, 1962.**

Passenger Movement

Record Number of Passengers in First Six Months, 1961

THE TOTAL number of passengers travelling between the United Kingdom and overseas countries exceeded five million in the first six months of the year – a record figure, more than twice as big as that reached eight years ago. The number of air passengers trebled during this period, and although the numbers travelling on the long sea routes fell, the total number of sea passengers rose – on continental routes by about two-thirds.

Continental Routes

The total travelling on continental routes rose by 15 per cent. compared with 1960, which recorded a figure 13 per cent. higher than the previous year. The increase for air traffic was 23 per cent. whereas the sea traffic increased by 5 per cent.

For the first time for four years, 50 per cent. of the sea traffic was carried in British vessels thereby reversing the previous downward trend in the British share.

The air traffic to Spain and Italy showed substantial increases in this first six months of 1961.

Long Sea Routes

A comparison of the growth in the number of Commonwealth immigrants coming from the British West Indies, India and Pakistan, between the first six months of 1960 and the corresponding period of 1961, with the even more rapid growth in the total number of air passengers from these areas, suggests that a very high proportion of the immigrants coming from these countries are now travelling by air. The air traffic cannot at present be divided between immigrants and visitors nor is the nationality of the passengers known.

This increase in the share of immigrants travelling by air contrasts with the emigration of United Kingdom residents to Australia and New Zealand, who still predominantly travel by sea.

Changes in the Statistics

The simplification of formalities for passengers on the long sea routes has changed the information on passenger movement which is now available, as was explained in the 1960 Passenger Movement article published in the *Board of Trade Journal* for June 23, 1961 (page 1461). The additional time lag now allowed under the Merchant Shipping (Passenger Return) Regulations, 1960 has inevitably led to greater delay between the period to which these returns relate and the date of publication. It is, however, hoped to publish figures for the year 1961 during the summer.

Table 1. Summary of United Kingdom Passenger Movement

(Excluding movement across the land frontier between the Irish Republic and Northern Ireland, passengers travelling between the Channel Islands and Great Britain, passengers carried in aircraft chartered by British Government Departments and, as far as possible, passengers travelling by sea on pleasure cruises and day trips, and H.M. and other armed Forces travelling in the course of their duties.)

Thousands of passengers

		Total		European Continent and Mediterranean Sea Area		Non-Europe		Irish Republic	
		To U.K.	From U.K.	To U.K.	From U.K.	To U.K.	From U.K.	To U.K.	From U.K.
Total									
Jan.-June	1961	2,674	2,597	1,851	1,890	419	332	403	375
	1960	2,380	2,322	1,598	1,651	404	328	378	343
	1959	2,071	2,060	1,404	1,461	327	286	340	313
By Sea:									
Jan.-June	1961	1,234	1,199	849	864	140	118	244	218
	1960	1,189	1,162	787	814	149	129	253	219
	1959	1,139	1,147	757	797	140	135	242	216
By Air:									
Jan.-June	1961	1,440	1,398	1,002	1,026	279	215	159	158
	1960	1,191	1,160	811	837	255	199	126	124
	1959	932	913	647	664	187	151	99	98

Table 2. Passenger Movement by Sea between United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe and Mediterranean Sea Area

COUNTRIES IN WHICH PASSENGERS LANDED OR EMBARKED

Thousands of passengers

	Jan.-June	To U.K.	From U.K.
Total, All Countries	1961	849	864
	1960	787	797
	1959	757	754
Belgium	1961	178	191
	1960	197	216
	1959	174	188
Denmark	1961	13	10
	1960	16	13
	1959	16	13
France	1961	485	483
	1960	410	409
	1959	408	426
Holland	1961	129	133
	1960	122	132
	1959	118	126
Norway	1961	25	29
	1960	24	27
	1959	22	26
Sweden	1961	10	7
	1960	9	7
	1959	9	7
Others (a)	1961	10	10
	1960	9	10
	1959	10	11

(a) Including passengers to and from North African and Middle East countries for 1961 only.

Table 3. Passenger Movement by Sea between United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe and Mediterranean Sea Area

FLAGS OF CARRYING VESSELS

Thousands of passengers

	Jan.-June	To U.K.	From U.K.
Total, all Flags	1961	849	864
	1960	787	814
	1959	757	797
Commonwealth	1961	413	439
	1960	352	373
	1959	354	383
Foreign	1961	436	424
	1960	435	442
	1959	403	414
Belgian	1961	176	189
	1960	195	214
	1959	172	186
Danish	1961	12	10
	1960	15	13
	1959	15	13
French	1961	167	143
	1960	150	136
	1959	148	144
Dutch	1961	41	42
	1960	37	41
	1959	31	34
Norwegian	1961	25	28
	1960	25	27
	1959	22	26
Swedish	1961	10	7
	1960	9	7
	1959	9	7
Other Foreign	1961	6	5
	1960	4	4
	1959	5	5

(Continued on next page)

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Table 4. Passenger Movement by Air between United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe and Mediterranean Sea Area

EXCLUDING PASSENGERS CARRIED IN AIRCRAFT CHARTERED BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

Thousands of passengers

Countries in which passengers landed or embarked	Jan.-June	To United Kingdom	From United Kingdom
Total, all Countries	1961	1,002	1,026
	1960	826	851
	1959	658	674
Commonwealth Countries (a)	1961	25	27
	1960	19	20
	1959	18	22
Foreign Countries	1961	977	1,000
	1960	807	830
	1959	640	652
Austria	1961	10	11
	1960	8	8
	1959	7	8
Belgium	1961	80	87
	1960	64	67
	1959	46	48
Denmark	1961	28	27
	1960	23	22
	1959	16	16
France	1961	316	326
	1960	265	276
	1959	221	228
Germany	1961	105	106
	1960	91	95
	1959	69	73
Holland	1961	114	116
	1960	106	110
	1959	73	74
Italy	1961	72	78
	1960	54	56
	1959	45	47
Middle East Countries (b)	1961	21	18
	1960	15	14
	1959	11	10
Norway	1961	14	15
	1960	12	13
	1959	10	9
Portugal	1961	10	9
	1960	8	8
	1959	8	7
Spain	1961	56	64
	1960	38	43
	1959	37	41
Sweden	1961	11	10
	1960	9	9
	1959	8	8
Switzerland	1961	104	98
	1960	87	84
	1959	75	71
Others (c)	1961	37	35
	1960	26	25
	1959	14	13

(a) Malta, Gibraltar and Cyprus.
(b) United Arab Republic, Lebanon, Israel, Jordan, Sudan, Iraq, Iran, and Persian Gulf States.
(c) Including Libya, Tunisia, Morocco and French North Africa for 1961.

Table 5. Passengers Travelling Direct by Sea between United Kingdom and Countries Outside Europe and Mediterranean Sea

ANALYSIS BY NATIONALITY

Thousands of passengers

		Total		Aliens		Commonwealth Citizens	
		To U.K.	From U.K.	To U.K.	From U.K.	To U.K.	From U.K.
Jan.-June	1961	140·5	117·8	31·4	21·2	109·1	96·6
	1960	148·9	129·0	36·4	23·8	112·5	105·2
	1959	140·2	134·8	35·4	23·7	104·8	111·1

Table 6. Commonwealth Citizens Travelling Direct by Sea between United Kingdom and Countries Outside Europe and Mediterranean Sea

ANALYSIS OF TRAVELLERS

Thousands of passengers

		Total		United Kingdom Residents		Overseas Visitors		Migrants		Irish Republican citizens in Transit	
		To U.K.	From U.K.	To U.K.	From U.K.	To U.K.	From U.K.	To U.K.	From U.K.	To U.K.	From U.K.
Jan.-June	1961	109·1	96·6	20·6	21·1	50·1	28·1	38·2	46·9	0·2	0·5
	1960	112·5	105·2	25·4	24·9	52·0	31·9	34·7	47·8	0·4	0·6
	1959	104·8	111·1	24·5	26·2	51·4	32·4	28·3	51·8	0·6	0·7

Table 7. Overseas Commonwealth Citizens Travelling Direct by Sea between United Kingdom and Countries Outside Europe and Mediterranean Sea

Thousands of passengers

Countries of last or intended future permanent residence (a)	To United Kingdom			From United Kingdom		
	Overseas Visitors	Immigrants	Total	Overseas Visitors	Emigrants	Total
Jan.-June						
Total, all Countries 1961	50·1	38·2	88·3	28·1	46·9	75·0
1960	52·0	34·7	86·6	31·9	47·8	79·7
1959	51·4	28·3	79·7	32·4	51·8	84·2
Commonwealth Countries 1961	45·2	35·4	80·6	24·6	42·0	66·5
1960	47·2	32·4	79·6	28·8	43·3	72·1
1959	46·6	26·1	72·7	28·4	47·4	75·8
Australia 1961	10·6	4·9	15·5	5·0	23·3	28·3
1960	9·1	5·9	15·0	5·1	22·3	27·5
1959	8·0	4·5	12·5	4·8	23·1	27·8
British West Indies and Bermuda 1961	1·7	8·6	10·3	0·7	1·3	2·0
1960	2·1	6·7	8·8	1·0	1·3	2·2
1959	1·8	2·5	4·3	0·8	1·6	2·4
Canada 1961	10·2	3·7	13·9	6·8	4·8	11·6
1960	12·6	3·9	16·5	7·7	6·6	14·3
1959	12·7	4·4	17·2	7·9	6·1	14·0
East Africa 1961	1·7	0·8	2·5	1·3	0·3	1·6
1960	1·9	0·6	2·5	2·1	0·5	2·6
1959	2·2	0·5	2·6	2·0	0·8	2·8
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland 1961	2·3	1·4	3·7	1·7	0·6	2·3
1960	2·4	1·1	3·5	1·9	0·9	2·9
1959	2·6	1·1	3·6	1·9	1·4	3·3
India, Pakistan and Ceylon 1961	2·4	4·2	6·6	1·4	1·6	3·0
1960	2·6	3·3	5·8	1·8	1·5	3·2
1959	2·7	3·1	5·8	1·8	1·6	3·5
Malaya and Borneo 1961	1·0	2·2	3·2	0·6	2·1	2·6
1960	1·1	2·3	3·4	0·8	2·5	3 3
1959	1·4	3·0	4·4	0·8	2·1	3·5
New Zealand 1961	4·3	1·8	6·1	1·6	4·5	6·0
1960	4·1	2·3	6·4	1·4	3·6	5·0
1959	3·3	2·0	5·3	1·3	5·4	6·7
South Africa 1961	6·8	3·4	10·2	2·7	1·0	3·7
1960	6·8	2·4	9·2	3·2	1·3	4·4
1959	6·9	1·7	8·6	3·0	2·3	5·3
West Africa 1961	2·5	2·3	4·8	2·1	1·6	3·7
1960	2·8	1·5	4·2	2·6	1·5	4·2
1959	3·1	1·3	4·4	2·9	1·4	4·4
Other Commonwealth Countries 1961	1·7	2·1	3·9	0·7	1·0	1·7
1960	1·8	2·4	4·2	1·2	1·3	2·5
1959	2·1	1·9	4·0	1·1	1·7	2·8
Foreign Countries 1961	4·6	2·6	7·2	3·0	4·1	7·1
1960	4·7	2·3	7·0	3·1	4·4	7·6
1959	4·8	2·2	7·1	4·0	4·4	8·4
Central and South America 1961	1·1	0·3	1·4	0·5	0·4	0·9
1960	1·1	0·4	1·6	0·6	0·3	0·9
1959	1·1	0·5	1·6	0·7	0·4	1·0
United States of America 1961	2·9	1·8	4·7	2·1	3·5	5·5
1960	3·0	1·5	4·5	2·2	3·8	6·0
1959	3·0	1·4	4·4	2·8	3·8	6·6

(*Continued on next page*)

Table 7 *continued*

Thousands of passengers

Countries of last or intended future permanent residence (*a*)	To United Kingdom			From United Kingdom		
	Overseas Visitors	Immigrants	Total	Overseas Visitors	Emigrants	Total
Jan.-June						
Other Foreign Countries 1961	0·6	0·5	1·1	0·4	0·3	0·7
1960	0·6	0·4	0·9	0·3	0·3	0·6
1959	0·7	0·4	1·0	0·5	0·3	0·8
Country Not Stated 1961	0·3	0·2	0·5	0·6	0·9	1·5
1960	—	—	—	—	—	—
1959	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*a*) *Residence for more than a year is treated as 'Permanent Residence' for the purpose of this classification.*

Table 8. Passenger Movement by Air between United Kingdom and Countries Outside Europe and Mediterranean Sea (a) Excluding Passengers Carried in Aircraft Chartered by British Government Departments

Thousands of passengers

Countries in which passengers landed or embarked	Year Jan.-June	To United Kingdom	From United Kingdom
Total, all Countries	1961	278·9	214·6
	1960	239·8	185·9
	1959	176·1	140·7
Commonwealth Countries	1961	139·7	103·4
	1960	101·4	83·7
	1959	77·2	67·6
Australia	1961	2·7	3·2
	1960	2·6	3·1
	1959	1·7	2·2
British West Indies and Bermuda	1961	20·4	5·9
	1960	9·8	4·1
	1959	4·9	3·1
Canada	1961	45·4	41·8
	1960	32·1	31·7
	1959	23·9	24·1
East Africa	1961	14·8	8·7
	1960	10·7	7·9
	1959	9·1	6·8
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland	1961	7·0	5·1
	1960	5·9	4·5
	1959	4·6	3·7
India, Pakistan and Ceylon	1961	17·6	10·0
	1960	12·6	8·5
	1959	10·5	7·3
Malaya and Borneo	1961	3·8	4·1
	1960	3·2	3·3
	1959	3·7	3·2
South Africa	1961	5·9	4·8
	1960	4·7	3·8
	1959	3·5	3·0
West Africa	1961	14·5	12·9
	1960	12·6	11·2
	1959	10·5	9·7
Other Commonwealth Countries	1961	7·7	7·1
	1960	7·1	5·5
	1959	4·9	4·5
Foreign Countries	1961	139·1	111·2
	1960	138·3	102·2
	1959	98·8	73·0
Central and South America	1961	3·7	2·8
	1960	3·7	2·3
	1959	1·5	1·1
United States of America	1961	130·4	103·8
	1960	130·5	95·7
	1959	93·9	69·0
Other Foreign Countries (a)	1961	5·0	4·5
	1960	4·1	4·2
	1959	3·4	2·9

(*a*) *Including Libya, Tunisia, Morocco and French North Africa for* 1959 *and* 1960; *in* 1961 *the figures for these countries are included in Table* 4 *for European Continent.*

European Development Fund

'The European Development Fund and the Associated Overseas Countries, 1959-61' is the title of a brochure prepared by the Information Service of the European Communities. Inquiries for copies should be addressed to 23 Chesham Street, London, S.W.1.

Table 9. Sea Passenger Movement by Ports

Thousands of Passengers

	Total			To United Kingdom			From United Kingdom		
	January-June			January-June			January-June		
	1961	1960	1959	1961	1960	1959	1961	1960	1959
Between United Kingdom and European Continent:									
All ports	1,713	1,602	1,554	849	787	757	864	814	797
Southampton	43	39	38	19	19	17	23	20	21
Newhaven	110	91	103	54	46	52	56	46	57
Folkestone	317	263	267	181	146	139	136	116	127
Dover	870	843	789	409	399	376	461	445	412
London	32	29	28	18	15	15	15	14	13
Harwich	271	269	264	135	131	129	136	139	135
Hull	10	9	7	5	4	3	5	4	3
Tyne ports	55	52	49	26	25	23	29	28	26
Other Ports	5	6	5	2	3	2	3	3	3
Between United Kingdom and Non-European Countries:									
All Ports	258	278	275	140	149	140	118	129	135
Glasgow	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	3
Liverpool	36	45	49	18	22	25	17	22	25
Bristol	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	—
Plymouth	5	7	6	5	4	6	—	3	—
Southampton	143	147	138	79	85	72	64	62	66
London	65	69	71	33	32	33	32	37	38
Other Ports	7	8	6	4	5	3	3	3	3
Between United Kingdom and Irish Republic:									
All ports	294	472	457	147	253	242	147	219	216
Glasgow	11	13	13	5	6	7	6	6	7
Liverpool	65	102	104	33	53	54	33	49	50
Holyhead	163	265	255	84	145	136	79	120	118
Fishguard	53	81	76	26	43	39	28	38	37
Other Ports	2	11	9	—	6	5	1	5	4

Table 10. Passenger Movement by Sea between United Kingdom Countries Outside Europe and Mediterranean Sea

Flags of Carrying Vessels

Thousands of Passengers

Nationality of Passengers	Flag									
	Total	United Kingdom	Rest of Sterling Area	Norwegian	German	Dutch	French	United States	Panamanian	Other Foreign
Total, all Passengers:										
To U.K. 1961	140·5	100·7	0·2	0·6	2·2	8·4	3·4	5·8	3·0	16·2
1960	148·9	107·0		1·6	2·1	9·3	3·2	6·9	3·7	15·0
1959	140·2	105·2		2·1	1·2	7·1	3·9	6·7	5·3	8·6
From U.K. 1961	117·8	91·6	0·1	0·5	1·0	6·3	2·0	5·4	3·7	7·3
1960	129·0	98·8		1·3	1·1	7·0	2·1	6·5	5·4	6·7
1959	134·8	105·0		1·7	0·5	5·0	2·9	6·6	6·5	6·7
Commonwealth Citizens:										
To U.K. 1961	109·1	82·2	0·2	0·4	1·1	4·7	1·7	1·5	2·7	14·7
From U.K. 1961	96·6	78·8	0·1	0·3	0·5	3·8	1·0	1·6	3·6	6·9
Aliens:										
To U.K. 1961	31·4	18·5	—	0·2	1·2	3·7	1·8	4·3	0·3	1·4
From U.K. 1961	21·2	12·8	—	0·2	0·5	2·5	1·0	3·8	0·1	0·4

Export Opportunities for U.K. Traders

Details of inquiries for United Kingdom products by overseas buyers, contracts open for tender, and agents wishing to represent United Kingdom firms, are published each week in the *Board of Trade Journal* under the heading 'Information for United Kingdom Exporters'. Fuller information is also provided in the *Export Service Bulletin*, which is published three times a week, with a weekly supplement, by the Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade.

1961 Tourist Expenditure in U.K. Over £200Million

THE NUMBERS of overseas visitors arriving in this country in the last quarter of 1961 were rather larger than expected, so that final estimates for 1961 give a total of 1,824,000, an increase of 9 per cent. above 1960 – a record-breaking year.

The expansion in the proportion of visitors coming by air continued in 1961 – 57 per cent. compared with 55 per cent. in 1960.

Total European visitors numbered 866,000 – 11 per cent. more than in 1960. Although the rate of increase in the number of visitors from most countries slowed considerably, it is interesting to note that the United States was the only major country whose total visitors – 424,000 – actually decreased and then by less than 1 per cent. In the last quarter the United States traffic picked up again.

These estimates of the number of visitors do not include aliens in transit through the United Kingdom. A steady decline in this traffic has taken place throughout the year. During 1961 aliens in transit numbered 100,900, two-thirds of the 1960 figure.

Estimated total receipts from tourist expenditure in the United Kingdom for 1961 were £205 million, an increase of £17 million or 9 per cent. An increasing proportion of this expenditure is attributable to Commonwealth visitors, who now account for more than half our tourist income. One-fifth of our tourist income comes from Western Europe.

Oversea Visitors to the United Kingdom (a)

(Percentage change since previous year in brackets)

TABLE 1. Thousands

Nationals of:	1959	1960	1961	4th Quarter 1960	4th Quarter 1961
Europe:					
Belgium	51·2 (+25)	65·1 (+27)	75·0 (+15)	9·4 (+12)	10·1 (+ 7)
Denmark	22·1 (+15)	25·6 (+16)	28·5 (+11)	4·4 (+24)	5·1 (+16)
France	162·4 (+ 8)	187·8 (+16)	219·7 (+17)	24·4 (+18)	28·3 (+16)
Germany	148·0 (+12)	167·0 (+13)	180·5 (+ 8)	21·6 (+11)	24·3 (+13)
Italy	46·2 (+17)	53·9 (+17)	57·5 (+ 7)	9·6 (+14)	10·9 (+13)
Netherlands	87·1 (+12)	101·1 (+16)	105·3 (+ 4)	18·3 (+ 8)	21·2 (+16)
Norway	16·7 (+11)	19·4 (+16)	21·5 (+11)	3·7 (– 9)	4·1 (+ 9)
Sweden	39·1 (+13)	44·4 (+14)	49·4 (+11)	6·0 (– 7)	6·8 (+12)
Switzerland	33·0 (+11)	37·4 (+13)	41·6 (+11)	6·4 (+ 2)	7·3 (+15)
Other Western Europe (*b*)	53·4 (+ 8)	61·0 (+14)	68·6 (+12)	11·1 (+ 5)	13·3 (+19)
Total Western Europe	659·2 (+12)	762·8 (+16)	847·6 (+11)	114·8 (+11)	131·3 (+14)
Other European Countries	11·7 (– 5)	14·2 (+21)	18·2 (+28)	3·0 (+18)	2·9 (– 4)
Total Europe	670·9 (+12)	776·9 (+16)	865·8 (+11)	117·9 (+12)	134·2 (+14)
United States	356·5 (+10)	426·5 (+20)	423·8 (– 1)	59·1 (+26)	64·2 (+ 9)
Latin America (*c*)	18·2 (– 8)	25·6 (+40)	28·7 (+12)	4·4 (+22)	4·8 (+ 9)
Other Non-European Countries	35·1 (+13)	48·6 (+38)	54·3 (+12)	10·4 (+35)	10·5 (+ 1)
Doubtful	7·2 (+ 3)	7·9 (+11)	8·1 (+ 1)	1·6 (+12)	1·6 (– 1)
Total Alien Nationals	1,087·9 (+11)	1,285·5 (+18)	1,380·8 (+ 7)	193·5 (+17)	215·4 (+11)
Total Commonwealth Citizens (*d*)	306·7 (+12)	383·8 (+25)	443·0 (+15)	80·6 (+34)	93·2 (+16)
GRAND TOTAL	1,394·6 (+11)	1,669·3 (+20)	1,823·8 (+ 9)	274·1 (+21)	308·6 (+13)
Of which: Aliens—Business Visitors	216·2 (+17)	252·9 (+17)	279·9 (+11)	65·8 (+13)	76·2 (+16)

(*a*) Excluding visitors who are resident in the Irish Republic and aliens in transit.
(*b*) Comprising: Portugal, Austria, Greece, Turkey, Spain, Finland and Yugoslavia.
(*c*) Comprising: Central America and Mexico, Chile and Peru, Brazil, Argentina and other South American countries.

Estimated Expenditure of Oversea Visitors in the United Kingdom

(Percentage change since previous year in brackets)

TABLE 2. £ million

Area	1959	1960	1961	4th Quarter 1960	4th Quarter 1961
North America	57·6	69·2	70·1 (+ 1)	10·8 (+28)	11·8 (+ 9)
Latin America	4·2	5·7	6·4 (+12)	1·0 (+22)	1·1 (+ 8)
Western Europe	31·4	36·8	41·0 (+11)	6·6 (+14)	7·6 (+15)
Other Non-Sterling Countries	6·4	9·0	10·5 (+17)	2·0 (+40)	2·0 (+ 4)
Total Non-Sterling Countries	99·6	120·6	128·0 (+ 6)	20·4 (+24)	22·5 (+11)
Sterling Area	53·3	67·4	77·4 (+15)	12·0 (+32)	13·8 (+14)
Total	153·0	188·0	205·4 (+ 9)	32·4 (+27)	36·3 (+12)
Of which: Commonwealth Citizens	74·9	93·7	106·9 (+14)	17·5 (+33)	20·0 (+14)

New Tourist Records in February

OVERSEAS VISITORS to Britain in February numbered 68,900 reports the British Travel and Holidays Association, Britain's official tourist organization. This figure represents a 12 per cent. increase on the same month last year and brought the total number of visitors during the first two months of 1962 to 138,000 – an increase of 11 per cent.

Visitors from the United States in February increased by 24 per cent. to 12,500. This brought the number of American arrivals in the January-February period to 24,900 – an increase of 22 per cent. on last year. A nine per cent. increase was recorded in the numbers of European visitors arriving in Britain in February – 30,400, compared with 27,800 last year. European countries recording the largest percentage increases on the month were Switzerland (35), Belgium (27), Holland (11), Germany (8) and Sweden (7).

Visitors from Central and South American countries during February numbered 1,600 – an increase of 18 per cent. on the same month last year.

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Registrations of British and Foreign Films

THE FOLLOWING are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Act, 1960, during the period ended Friday, April 27, 1962

Title of Film	Registered in the Name of	Maker's Name	Registered No.	Playing Time (minutes)	Date of Registration
	BRITISH				
She'll Have to Go	Anglo Amalgamated Film Distributors Ltd.	Asher Brothers Productions Ltd.	Br/E 27337	90	April 25
Pathe Pictorial Series 378-390: *Pathe Pictorial No.* 383	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 27338	8	April 25
Number Six	Anglo Amalgamated Film Distributors Ltd.	Merton Park Studios Ltd.	Br/E 27339	59	April 26
Movietone News 1715A	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.	Br/E 26931	7	April 27
Movietone News 1716	" "	" "	Br/E 26932	7	April 27
Pathe News 62-32	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 26983	7	April 27
Pathe News 62-33	" "	" "	Br/E 26984	7	April 27
Pathe News 62-34	" "	" "	Br/E 26985	8	April 27
	FOREIGN				
Les Liaisons Dangereuses	Gala Film Distributors Ltd.	Les Films Marceau	F 27335	106	April 24
Geronimo	United Artists Corporation Ltd.	Bedford Pictures Inc.	F 27336	102	April 24
Chico, The Misunderstood Coyote	Walt Disney Productions Ltd.	Walt Disney Productions Inc.	F 27340	47	April 27

Where the title appears in italics the film forms part of a series.
Br/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

British Film Fund Agency

THE BRITISH Film Fund Agency has published the following information for the five weeks ended March 31, 1962:

Distributors' earnings submitted:		
High cost films	£612,447	
Low cost films:		
Eligible (after multiplying by 2)	£75,222	
Not eligible for 2 times rental	£17,327	
		£704,996
Films of less than 3,000 feet (after multiplying by 2½)		£63,881
		£768,877
Levy collections paid to Agency by H.M. Customs and Excise to April 7, 1962, approximately covering entertainments to March 31, 1962		£422,100

The fifth interim allocation for the fifth distribution period will be at the rate of 45 per cent.

New Defence Specifications

THE MINISTRY of Defence announces that the following documents in the Defence series have been published by H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches, from whom copies may be obtained:

		Price
NEW DOCUMENTS		
DEF-18	6V, 170 Ah (Short first charge)	1s. 6d.
Supplement No. 6	6V, 170 Ah (Dry charged)	
DEF-63	Cartridge fuse-links	10s. 6d.
DEF-1405	Air conditioner, refrigerated	2s. 6d.
DEF-1409	Handles, hammer	2s. 6d.
DG 5	Defence Guide to the reclamation of worn parts by metal spraying	2s. 6d.
DG 6 (Part 1)	Defence Guide to Schedule of steels for use in defence production. Part 1. Wrought steels: specifications and typical uses	8s. 0d.
REVISIONS AND AMENDMENTS		
DEF-1	Primary batteries (dry and inert Leclanche types). (Issue No. 2 of DEF-1)	2s. 0d.
DEF-16-3-A	Electric filament lamps for general service. (Revision of DEF-16-3)	10s. 0d.
DEF-1036-C	Paint, priming, red oxide of iron/zinc chrome, stoving. (Correction to Clause 8 (a))	—
DEF-1071	Trousers, constabulary, supervisory ranks. Amendment No. 1. (General amendments)	3d.
DEF-1170-A	Paint, priming, red oxide of iron/zinc chrome, stoving, lead-free. (Correction to Clause 8 (a))	—
DEF-1234	General requirements for packaging supplies for the Services. (Correction to Amendment No. 12)	—
DEF-2007	Oil OM-33. (Correction to Clause 4 (a))	—
DEF-2331-A	Protective Px-1 dyed, Protective Px-1 undyed (Revision of DEF-2331)	1s. 6d.

The Forth Road Bridge

The mile-and-a-quarter-long footwalks across the Forth Road Bridge now under construction in Scotland (see Front Cover Photograph caption, *Board of Trade Journal*, April 20, page 846) were constructed entirely of steel wire ropes supplied by Bruntons (Musselburgh) Ltd., Musselburgh, Scotland, and were built for the purpose of spinning the main cables which contain 30,000 miles of wire. In the last few years Bruntons' pre-stressed ropes have been used as main cables on a number of suspension bridges, including the Cross River Bridge in Nigeria.

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The April issue of the EFTA Bulletin includes an article entitled 'Reflections on European Integration' by Mr. Frank E. Figgures, Secretary-General of EFTA. Another article written by the Comptroller-General of the British Patent Office features the international protection of patents and the problems involved. Half a million copies of the Bulletin in three language versions, English, French and German, have been published since October 1960. Copies, free, from Information Department, EFTA, 32 Chemin des Colombettes, Geneva, Switzerland.

SHIPPING & FORWARDING: COLLECTION SERVICES: AIR FREIGHT & GROUPAGE: PACKING: IMPORTS: TRAVEL: INSURANCE

Meadows

When urgent services or information are required phone:

London	MONarch 8030	Hull	36735
London Airport	Skyport 1506	Leith	35155
Liverpool	Maritime 2070	Bristol	25430
Glasgow	CITy 3311	Bradford	28234
Manchester	CENtral 8951	Ipswich	55051
Manchester Airport	MERcury 3225	Leicester	29456
Southampton	25033	Stoke-on-Trent	47021
Birmingham	Midland 7451	Northampton	34422
Birmingham Airport	Sheldon 5217	Nottingham	53288

THOMAS MEADOWS & COMPANY LIMITED. 20–28 MILK STREET LONDON, E.C.2

AND AT OFFICES AS QUOTED ASSOCIATED COMPANIES AND CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

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Movietone News 1716	" "	" "	Br/E 26932	7	April 27
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Meadows

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London	MONarch 8030	Hull	36735
London Airport	Skyport 1506	Leith	35155
Liverpool	Maritime 2070	Bristol	25430
Glasgow	CITy 3311	Bradford	28234
Manchester	CENtral 8951	Ipswich	55051
Manchester Airport	MERcury 3225	Leicester	29456
Southampton	25033	Stoke-on-Trent	47021
Birmingham	Midland 7451	Northampton	34422
Birmingham Airport	Sheldon 5217	Nottingham	53288

THOMAS MEADOWS & COMPANY LIMITED. 20–28 MILK STREET LONDON, E.C.2

AND AT OFFICES AS QUOTED ASSOCIATED COMPANIES AND CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

Questions in Parliament

Below is a selection of questions of interest to industry asked and answered in Parliament.

Tuesday May 1

Merchandise Marks Orders

In reply to a question, Mr. Niall Macpherson, Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade, said that three Orders in Council had been made under the Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, during the last two years; they amended the existing Orders covering wooden tobacco pipe bowls, hand tools and ball or roller bearings.

Legislation on Hallmarking

Mr. Macpherson said that while the President accepted that the existing hallmarking statutes should be replaced by new legislation, he could not yet say when it would be possible to do so. He was considering, in the light of the Departmental Committee's Report, what form such legislation might take.

Recent Export Achievements

United Kingdom firms are invited to send in brief details of new export orders or contracts for publication on this page.

Buses for Trinidad

English Exporters (London) Ltd. announce the sale of 45 Bedford buses, valued at £185,000, for the Northern section of the island of Trinidad.

Grinding Machines for Russia

Coventry Gauge & Tool Co. Ltd. have obtained contracts from Russia for 'Matrix' universal and long length thread grinding machines and gear grinding machines valued at over £200,000. This is the fourth large order which this company has obtained from the U.S.S.R.

Truck Fleet for Oil Transport in Turkey

A.E.C. Ltd. of Southall announce that the first consignment of an order for 30 A.E.C. tractors, valued at £250,000 which will haul payloads of 20 tons of crude oil in Turkey, have been shipped from London Docks. The vehicles, destined for service with the Selahattin Beyazit Transport Co., will be operated under contract to N.V. Turkse-Shell and the Shell Company of Turkey. They will haul Taskers semi-trailers fitted with locally manufactured tanks of 150-barrel capacity.

Switchgear for Hong Kong

A 66,000-volt Package Station is to be built by South Wales Switchgear Ltd., a member of the Aberdare Group, for installation in Hong Kong. This is said to be the world's first.

Buses for Australia

A.E.C. Ltd., of Southall, Middlesex, announce that one of the larger Australian transport undertakings, Adelaide Municipal Tramways Trust, which already operates a fleet of more than 180 A.E.C. buses, is to employ the latest A.E.C. export bus – the 'Regal' Mk. VI. An order has been received from Adelaide calling for thirty of these new vehicles.

Traction Motors and Gears for Holland

The Traction Division of A.E.I. Ltd., has received an order, worth approximately £125,000, from the Netherlands Railways, for forty-eight type 139 traction motors and forty-eight sets of gears. The equipment will be fitted in diesel-electric multiple-unit stock and will be made at the AEI Sheffield works.

Asbestos Material for Poland

Turner Brother Asbestos Co. Ltd., of Rochdale (a member of the Turner & Newall Group) have been successful in tendering for asbestos materials required by Poland to a value of approximately £75,000. Negotiations necessitated two visits to Warsaw by the company's export department manager, and the contracts were obtained against fierce competition, particularly from Western Germany.

Switchgear for Australia

Melbourne City Council has ordered totally enclosed oil switch units worth £67,000 from J. G. Statter & Co., of Amersham, a member of the Metal Industries Group. The order includes 200 non-automatic switchboards, ancillary boards and spare parts.

Baling Presses for Poland

Two synthetic fibre baling presses for a new factory in Poland have been ordered from Fawcett Preston & Co., of Bromborough, Cheshire, a member of the Metal Industries Group. The order, which includes spares and ancillaries, such as conveyors, has been placed by Courtaulds Ltd., who are planning and equipping the factory.

Generating Plant for Australia

An order worth over £200,000 for diesel generating plant for the Western Mining Corporation Ltd., of Australia, has been awarded to the Diesel Engine Division of English Electric. The plant, which will be installed at a gold mine in Kalgoorlie, Western Australia, consists of four 1,525 kilowatt diesel-alternator sets and ancillary equipment.

Printing Equipment for Strasbourg Newspaper

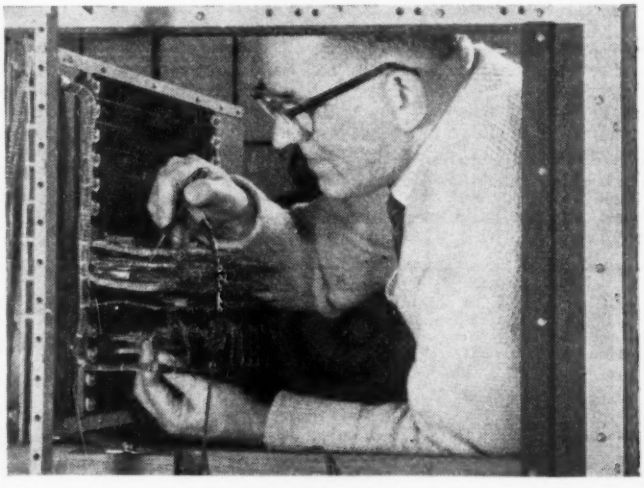
Witton-James Ltd., of Hendon, are to supply automatic web splicing and tensioning equipment for the Strasbourg office of Les Dernieres Nouvelles d'Alsace. The order involves four Witton-James wood autopaster reelstands with electronic reel speed-up devices and associated pneumatic fixed belt tension systems. Value of the contract is in the region of £20,000.

Manipulators for Australia

The Australian Atomic Energy Authority has ordered a number of Master-Slave manipulators – the remote hands used by atom scientists to handle radio-active materials – from Pye Ltd., of Cambridge. The manipulators, which are heavy duty models, will be used at the Authority's Research Establishment at Lucas Heights, New South Wales. The order, worth £5,200, brings the total value of Australian orders for Pye manipulators during this year to £9,300.

Overhead Power Lines for Nigeria

British Insulated Callender's Construction (Nigeria) Ltd., have received from the Electricity Corporation of Nigeria an order valued at over £100,000 for the supply and installation of overhead power lines. These are mainly 11 kV and low voltage distribution lines required as part of the New Towns Development Plan.



Factory tests being carried out on an eight position manual switchboard, part of a telephone exchange system being supplied by A.E.I. Ltd. for the Jordan Ministry of Communications in Jerusalem. In addition to serving the Jerusalem automatic exchange the board will also provide manual assistance facilities to exchanges at Rammallah, Bethlehem and Jericho, for which A.E.I. is supplying automatic exchange equipment. The apparatus is being manufactured by A.E.I. Telecommunications Division (Public Telephone Systems Department) at its Woolwich factory

Government Surplus Sales by Auction

Air Ministry

1962	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
May 16	Huts, and buildings four balloon hangars, two large steel and timber sheds.	Royal Air Force Station, Fazakerley.	Peter Freeman & Son, Railway Road, Ormskirk, Lancs. (Tel.: Ormskirk 2436-7.) Catalogues free.
May 23	Freehold site (14.625 acres) with T2 hangar, three Romneys, Marston shed and 11 Nissen and brick buildings to be sold *in situ* with outline planning permission for storage purposes.	Royal Air Force Station, Warboys, Huntingdonshire.	Norman Wright & Partners, 26 Priestgate, Peterborough. (Tel.: Peterborough 5695/6.) Catalogues free.
May 23	Huts and buildings	Royal Air Force Station, Wick, Scotland	Aberdeen & Northern Marts Ltd., Auction Mart, Wick. Catalogues free.
May 24	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 25 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Hartlebury, Worcestershire.	Nock & Joseland, Bank Buildings, Kidderminster, Worcestershire. (Tel.: Kidderminster 2053.) Catalogues 1s. 0d. each. *Postal Orders only.*
The above sale will include clothing, footwear, boot repair material, dinghies, parachutes, aircraft spares, electric motors, generators, cable, cameras and photographic equipment, furniture, mattresses, blankets, tyres, etc.			
May 24	Huts and buildings, steel and asbestos buildings, sundry boilers, tanks, petrol installations etc.	Royal Air Force Station, Wythall, Worcs.	John Staite & Sons, 7 Euston Place, Leamington Spa. (Tel.: Leamington Spa 1920.) Catalogues free.
May 30	Huts and buildings, Nissen and Romney huts, 96 × 38 steel structure hut, one T.2 hangar, petrol installations.	Royal Air Force Station, Ludham.	Thos. W. Gaze & Son, Crown Street, Diss, Norfolk. (Tel.: Diss 2291.) Catalogues free.
June 13	3.325 acres of land including various workshops, garages and stores buildings	Royal Air Force Work Repair Depot, Epworth, Lincs.	Shearmans, Scot Lane, Doncaster. (Tel.: Doncaster 4438.) Catalogues free.
June 28	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 35 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Heywood, Lincs.	Brady & Son, 17 Warren Street, Stockport, Cheshire. (Tel.: Stockport, 2252.) Catalogues 1s. 0d. each. *Postal Orders only.*

Catalogues for the above sales may be obtained within fourteen days of the advertised date of sale, on application to the Auctioneers.

War Office

1962	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
May 15-17	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores including:	W.D. Storage Depot, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, London, S.E.18.	Fuller, Horsey, Sons & Cassell (Dept. L), 10 Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3. (Tel.: Royal 4861.)
Radial drilling machine; surface grinder; plain cylindrical grinder; motorised universal milling machines, S.S. & S.C. lathes; 4 liner portasaws; pillar and bench drilling machines; hacksawing machines; circular saw benches; bandsawing and fretsawing machines; nail and cleating machines; diesel and petrol electric generating sets; 525 petrol electric charging sets, trailer mounted diesel driven air compressor plants; 15 portable pneumatic grinders; and 14 drilling machines; 29 pneumatic sump pumps; 36 pneumatic concrete breakers; centrifugal and hand pumps; wireless, radio and electrical equipment; signalling units; communication receivers; field telephones; 6×30 prismatic binoculars; wrist watches; woollen drawers and vests; blankets; tent bolster and palliasse cases; kit bags; 4 tons of carpets, 20 tons of rags: 12 tons of webbing; 20 tons of canvas tentage; tractors; cans; saloon cars; 950 batteries; M.T spares; rubber outer covers; small tools; furniture; etc.			
May 23	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores	Northern Command, Ordnance Sub-Depot, Barlow, Nr. Selby. Yorks.	Bartle & Son (Dept. L), 50-52 Merrion Street, Leeds, 2 (Tel.: 20898.)
May 25	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores	Command Ordnance Depot, Tidworth, Hants. (*Sale at Devizes.*)	Farrant, Wightman & Pinniger (Dept. L), Market House, 2 Newport Street, Swindon, Wilts. (Tel.: 5151.)
May 29	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores	W.D. Storage Depot, South West Stores, Euxton Lane, Chorley, Lancs. (*Sale at Cheetham Town Hall, Manchester 8.*	J. H. Norris & Son (Dept. L), 9 Albert Square, Manchester, 2. (Tel.: Blackfriars 8373.)
June 5	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores.	Central Ordnance Depot, Didcot, Berks.	Simmons & Son (Dept. L), 12, Station Road, Reading. (Tel.: 54025.)

For each sale shown above obtain catalogue, available 14 days prior to date of sale, from the appropriate auctioneer price 1s. 0d. (*Postal Orders only*).

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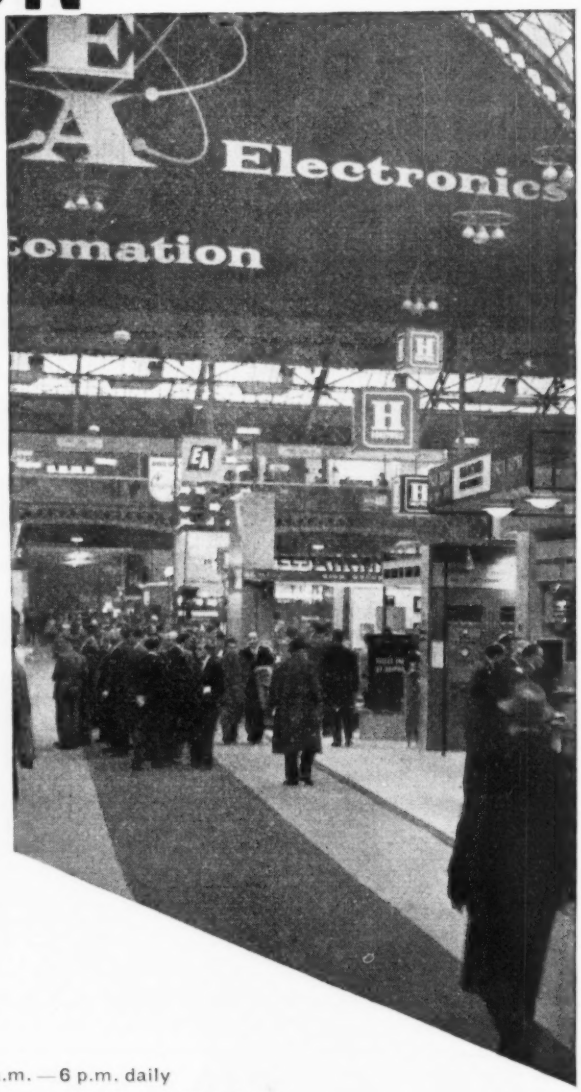

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Trade Fairs and Exhibitions at Home and Overseas

Changes in Trade Fairs and Exhibitions Announcements

BECAUSE of pressure of space all the various classified lists of trade fairs and exhibitions will be published in full only on the dates indicated below:

	Date Last Published	Date Next Published
United Kingdom . . .	Today	Aug. 3
Outside Europe . . .	April 6	July 6
Europe	Mar. 2	June 1

Amendments and additions to the three lists will be shown in the issues of the intervening weeks.

No responsibility is taken for the standing of organizations or individuals mentioned in the following lists, and dates, etc., may be subject to alteration.

The Board of Trade Export Publicity and Fairs Branch, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Telephone: Trafalgar 8855, Extension 3096 Europe; 3097 United Kingdom and outside Europe) will be glad to answer general inquiries but application should be made to the organizers or United Kingdom agents for details of costs and conditions of participation. Export Publicity and Fairs Branch can also provide information about other events, which, owing to space limitation, are not included in the lists.

* indicates fair which is held annually at approximately the time stated.

† indicates fair which is held in alternate years at approximately the time stated.

Minister of State, Board of Trade, Sees British Displays in Germany

SIR KEITH JOSEPH, Minister of State, Board of Trade, left London yesterday, to see British exhibits at the German Industries Fair, Hanover, and attend the British Fortnight in Berlin, which opened on April 30.

Sir Keith expects to spend this morning touring the more than 140 stands displaying British export products at the fair before having a formal luncheon with the German land authorities and the fair organizers. The Minister will continue the tour of the fair this afternoon and visit British exhibitors at the Air Show, associated with the fair, at Hanover Airport, before flying to Berlin in the early evening.

Tomorrow morning he will send off a cavalcade of British cars and will visit the Board of Trade exhibit, 'Britain – Past and Present'. After an official luncheon, Sir Keith will tour West Berlin and will leave for London the same evening.

The German Industries Fair, Hanover, opened on April 29 and closes on May 8. It is the largest annual exhibition of capital goods in Western Europe and this year has attracted 5,300 exhibitors, including more than 1,000 from outside Germany. Britain is one of 24 countries which have official information bureaux in the new International Centre at the fair.

The British Fortnight in Berlin, an export promotion campaign, includes displays of British products in the city's major stores, fashion shows with British fabrics, films, lectures, international sporting events and concerts.

Additions to Classified Lists of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions

THE FAIRS and exhibitions given below are additions to the full lists published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on April 6 and March 2, respectively.

OUTSIDE EUROPE

Addition:

LOS ANGELES: 4TH ANNUAL PACIFIC FINE FOOD AND BEVERAGE FAIR . July 15-19, 1962. At Biltmore Hotel.

* Apply, The Fairs Committee Offices, 3832, Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles 5 California.

EUROPE

Addition:

BASLE: BRITISH ELECTRONIC COMPONENT AND INSTRUMENT EXHIBITION . October 15-20, 1962.
Apply, Industrial Exhibitions Limited, 9 Argyle Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Gerrard 1622.)

British Export Display at French Flower Show

THE BOARD OF TRADE has collaborated with the Federation of British Horticultural Exporters in organizing a combined British exhibit at the Floralies Valenciennoises, the leading international flower show at Valenciennes, in northern France, which opened on April 27. It closes on Monday.

Thirty firms are taking part in the British exhibit, which consists of an indoor display of plants and flowers in the five-acre exhibition building and an outdoor display of British gardening products. It covers more than 800 square yards. The 'Garden of Tomorrow' is a prominent feature of the outdoor display. It includes a greenhouse with automatic temperature and humidity control, an automatic lawn mower and automatic irrigation devices.

The Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens at Wisley and Windsor Great Park are among the famous gardens which have contributed plants to the indoor display.

Floralies Valenciennoises is expected to attract 4,000,000 visitors and it forms an excellent starting point for an export drive on the Continent. The British exhibit is the pioneer venture of the Federation of British Horticultural Exporters, which has been set up to co-ordinate the industry's efforts to increase its exports. The Federation is staffing a trade inquiry section and the British Travel and Holidays Association also has an inquiry section.

Melbourne International Trade Fair

AS ANNOUNCED BY Mr. Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade, on April 17, the Federation of British Industries, in close consultation with the Government has decided to embark on a sustained campaign to promote British trade in Australia. This is to include participation in the Melbourne International Trade Fair from February 27 to March 16, 1963, a special all-British Fair in Sydney in September 1964, and British Weeks in other cities.

In agreement with the F.B.I., the Board of Trade is taking over the organization of the British Section at Melbourne. The Board is renting a new building from the Fair authorities, and will rent out space within it (with or without a shell stand) to British firms wishing to exhibit: the charge to firms, per square foot will be 20s. without and 36s. with a shell stand.

Any firm interested should write to Export Publicity and Fairs Branch (Melbourne Fair), Room 3110, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1.

(*Continued on next page*)

Units and Standards of Measurement

To describe the units and standards employed in the work of the National Physical Laboratory, the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research have now published a fourth booklet in their series 'Units and Standards of Measurement' dealing with temperature. This and a revised edition of the first booklet entitled 'Length, Mass, Time Interval and Frequency' are available from H.M. Stationery Office, 1s. 6d. each (by post 1s. 8d.).

Trade Fairs and Exhibitions (*Continued*)

British Pavilion Gains Another Gold Medal at Rand Show

By K. H. HUGGINS, British Trade Commissioner in Charge, Johannesburg

FOR THE FOURTH YEAR in succession the British Pavilion at the 1962 Rand Easter Show held in the Witwatersrand Agricultural Society's Showgrounds, Johannesburg, from April 10 to 23, 1962, has been awarded a gold medal in the section open to National Pavilions of which this year there were twelve. This was also the fourth year for an exhibition to be staged in the permanent British pavilion.

Because the range of British products is far too wide to attempt a general display it was decided this year to show products for the home and, as the accent was on good modern design the exhibition was entitled "Design in the Home". Most of the ground floor was devoted to a prestige display – designed and mounted by the Central Office of Information – of products chosen from the Design Index maintained by the Council of Industrial Design. This took the form of a number of fully-furnished and equipped room settings – a dining room, kitchen, recreation room, nursery, bedroom and a garden setting – supplemented by displays of sporting equipment, furnishing fabrics, carpets, glassware, pottery, cutlery, kitchen equipment, toys and tools.

Pride of place was given to the Cotton Board who through designer, Mr. Paul Gell, created inside the entrance to the Pavilion an imaginatively designed lounge leading to those adjuncts of outdoor living so typical of South Africa – the stoep (verandah) and braaivleis (barbeque). From the lounge the visitor's eye was attracted upwards to a glimpse of the Cotton Board display of furnishing fabrics on the mezzanine floor. The exhibition was so planned, however, that access to the mezzanine floor (by means of an internal ramp) could be obtained only after a complete circuit of the ground floor display and after passing close to either side of an information desk manned by Trade Commission staff who were equipped to answer detailed questions about each of the several hundred products on show.

Upon reaching the mezzanine floor, which was rented to British firms and organizations to mount their own displays, the visitor came first to a colourful selection of cotton furnishings fabrics again arranged by Mr. Gell and chosen to demonstrate the latest trends in design. It included the products of over thirty companies. The remainder of this floor was filled by the stands of individual exhibitors. Thirteen British pottery manufacturers occupied adjacent stands of uniform design which contained one of the most comprehensive displays of pottery ever seen in South Africa. Manufacturers of a well-known brand of heat resistant glassware had rented a particularly large stand to enable the full range of their domestic products to be shown together for the first time in this market. Leading manufacturers of household equipment, kitchen equipment, cutlery and plate, foam rubber toys and security equipment occupied the rest of the rented space with attractive displays of their products. The Show was completed, as in previous years, by a Visit Britain display by the British Travel Association.

In the Pavilion cinema British Information Services put on hourly shows of British films appropriate to the 'Design in the Home' theme. These proved to be popular.

Many months before the Show the local representatives of mezzanine floor exhibitors were formed into a co-ordinating committee and as usual the British Manufacturers' and Representatives' Association provided the secretarial services. Long before the opening date, the committee despatched a series of letters to buyers throughout South Africa drawing attention to the exhibition, and members followed up by visits to the addressees to ensure that as far as possible the products on display would be backed by stocks in the shops and by window and 'in store' displays as well.

Mr. C. R. Swart (right), State President of South Africa, examining one of the exhibits in the British Pavilion at the 1962 Rand Easter Show. With him is Mr. K. H. Huggins, British Trade Commissioner in Charge, Johannesburg.

Thousands of posters publicizing the exhibition were obtained from the Board of Trade and distributed widely by the committee members. Buyers responded well to these approaches and several window displays of British products drawing attention to the exhibition in the Pavilion were in evidence in Johannesburg before and during the Show. The committee gave a successful trade preview party in the Pavilion for about three hundred leading buyers. They also organized in the Pavilion an exhibitors' club and gave honorary membership to a large number of buyers and representatives of the press. Good use was made of this facility.

Senior members of a number of the companies exhibiting came out to South Africa for the Show and the Cotton Board was represented by Mr. Donald Tomlinson, director of the Board's Colour, Design and Style Centre. During the Show many important visitors came to the Pavilion including the State President of the Republic of South Africa; the South African Minister for Economic Affairs and Mrs. Diederichs. The British Ambassador and Lady Maud made a full scale tour of the Pavilion during which they visited each of the stands and congratulated the exhibitors on the quality of their displays.

The Pavilion proved to be a great popular attraction and even on one of the mid-week days it was estimated that 4,000 people an hour were going through it. Some orders were booked at the Show but most exhibitors look to the coming months to reap its benefits in the form of increased sales. The pottery agents reported an upsurge of pottery sales in Johannesburg after the first two days.

These preliminary indications that the prestige success will be followed by solid commercial results are most gratifying to the large group of workers including those in the Board of Trade, in the Trade Commission office, the Central Office of Information, British Information Services, the Cotton Board and from the many exhibiting firms and their local representatives who contributed to the exhibition co-operation and hard work that has added to the fame of the British Pavilion as one of the highlights of the Rand Easter Show.

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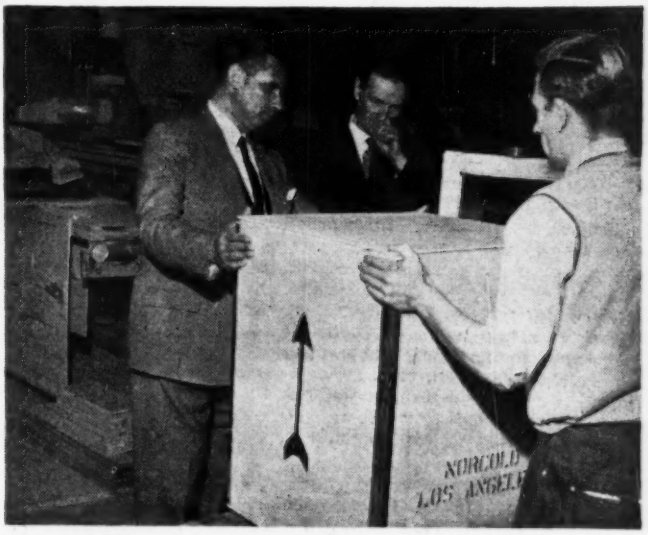
EXPORT TRADE VISITORS IN BRITAIN

A few of the Polish mission in Britain recently, who, at the invitation of the London Chamber of Commerce, visited the Design Centre in London. Seen (*left to right*) are: Mr. Adam Steinborn, economic director of the Foreign Trade Enterprise 'Metalexport'; Mr. Jan Koscinski, the Commercial Attache; Mr. Josef Perek, deputy sales director of the Central Board of the Meat Industry; and Mr. Josef Raszewski, manager of the Import Operations Department of the Warsaw Bank of Commerce Ltd.



Mr. Norman H. Lee (*left*), President of Norcold Inc. of Los Angeles, who recently paid a visit to London, discusses the final details of a contract under which Thorn Electrical Industries Limited will export $500,000 worth of refrigerators to the United States. The refrigerators – 1.6 cu. ft. wood cabinet models, manufactured by Tricity Cookers Limited (a Thorn subsidiary) – will be distributed under the Norcold brand by Mr. Lee's company in America.

CoID's European Design Tours during 1962

IN VIEW of the moves towards increased British trade with Europe, design study tours are now considered especially valuable. The Council of Industrial Design is therefore organizing two further tours this year:

Germany and Holland: August 29-September 8
France and Switzerland: September 22-29

At the request of manufacturers, these tours are of shorter duration than those held in previous years, to enable a wider participation by senior members of their staff.

British Electronic Firms to Show in Switzerland

MORE THAN 70 British manufacturers in the component and instrument field have expressed interest in the British Electronic Component and Instrument Exhibition to be held in Hall 9 of the Basle Fair Buildings, Switzerland, from October 15-20, 1962, according to the organizers Industrial Exhibitions Ltd.

With the knowledge of the ideal situation of Basle as an exhibition centre and the importance of Switzerland as an expanding market for British electronics, the organizers are carrying out a special market survey in that country. This survey will enable exhibiting firms to be aware of the market potential and, at a later date, the business results of the exhibition.

The exhibition will run concurrently with ILMAC (International Exhibition of Laboratory Measurement and Automation in Chemistry).

Award for British Invention

FOR THE fourth time in five years John Bass Limited, of Crawley, Sussex, have gained international recognition for their equipment at the Inventors' Exhibition held in Brussels. The latest award is a Gold Medal for the 'Bassaire' negative pressure cabinet, type V.C.

This Cabinet has been designed mainly for use in laboratories for dealing with dangerous drugs and other substances, contact with which would be harmful or injurious to the operator. The type V.C. is also used in industry for the handling of any toxic substances.

Subscriptions and Sales

READERS ARE REMINDED that subscriptions and sales inquiries should be addressed to the publishers at either of the following addresses: York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 423 Oxford St., London, W.1; 13A Castle St., Edinburgh 2; 39 King St., Manchester 2; 2 Edmund St., Birmingham 3; 109 St. Mary St., Cardiff; 50 Fairfax St., Bristol 1; 80 Chichester St., Belfast; or through any bookseller.

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Trade Fairs and Exhibitions in the United Kingdom

1962 — General

BRIGHTON: 16TH SUSSEX INDUSTRIES EXHIBITION – September 10-15.
* At the Corn Exchange. Apply, Mrs. N. Potter, M.B.E., Federation of Sussex Industries Ltd., Seven Dials Corner, Brighton 1, Sussex. (Tel.: Brighton 26189.)

BUXTON: PURCHASING OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION ANNUAL CONFERENCE AND MINIBITION – September 27-29.
* Apply, Purchasing Officers' Association, Wardrobe Court, 146A Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: City 3841/3.)

1962 — Specialized

Agriculture and Dairy Industry

TAUNTON: BATH AND WEST AGRICULTURAL SHOW – May 30-June 2.
* Apply, The Secretary, Bath and West and Southern Counties Society, 3 Pierrepont Street, Bath.

BELFAST: ROYAL ULSTER AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY 95TH ANNUAL SHOW – May 23-26.
* At Balmoral Show Grounds, Northern Ireland. Apply, The Royal Ulster Agricultural Society, The King's Hall, Belfast. (Tel.: Belfast 665225.)

MALVERN: THREE COUNTIES AGRICULTURAL SHOW – June 12-14.
* Apply, The Secretary, Three Counties Agricultural Society, Malvern, Worcester. (Tel.: Malvern 2231.)

NORWICH: ROYAL NORFOLK AGRICULTURAL SHOW – June 27-28.
* At the Showground. Apply, The Secretary, Royal Norfolk Agricultural Association, Diss, Norfolk.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE: ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW – July 3-6.
* At Town Moor. Apply, Royal Agricultural Society of England, 35 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: Belgravia 5323.)

HARROGATE: THE GREAT YORKSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SHOW – July 10-12.
* At Permanent Showground Site. Apply, F. M. Baldwin, Esq., M.B.E., B.Sc., Yorkshire Agricultural Society, Cliftonfield, Shipton Road, Yorks.

WREXHAM: ROYAL WELSH SHOW – July 24-26.
* At Borras Airfield. Apply, Secretary, Royal Welsh Agricultural Society, Queen's Road, Aberystwyth.

LONDON: 76TH ANNUAL ROYAL DAIRY SHOW – October 23-26.
* At Olympia. Apply, Royal Association of British Dairy Farmers, 17 Devonshire Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Langham 6903/4.)

LONDON: THE ROYAL SMITHFIELD AND AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY SHOW – December 3-7.
* At Earls Court. Apply, Smithfield Show Joint Committee, S.M.M.T., Forbes House, Halkin Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: Belgravia 6611.)

LONDON: INTERNATIONAL POULTRY SHOW – December 5-7.
* At National Hall, Olympia. Apply, National Poultry Show, Dorset House, Stamford Street, London, S.E.1. (Tel.: Waterloo 3333.)

Antiques

LONDON: THE ANTIQUE DEALERS' FAIR AND EXHIBITION – June 13-28.
* At Grosvenor House, Park Lane, London, W.1. Apply, Captain C. S. Platts, A.C.I.S., Grosvenor House, Park Lane, London, W.1. (Tel.: Grosvenor 6363.)

HARROGATE: 12TH NORTHERN ANTIQUE DEALERS' FAIR – September 13-20.
* At the Royal Hall. Apply, Northern Antique Dealers' Fair Ltd., 408 Leeds Road, Bradford 3

Aviation

FARNBOROUGH: 23RD FLYING DISPLAY AND EXHIBITION – September 3-9.
* At Royal Aircraft Establishment. Apply, The Society of British Aircraft Constructors Ltd., 29 King Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: Trafalgar 3231.)

Building and Public Works

MANCHESTER: BUILDING TRADES EXHIBITION – October 9-20.
† At City Hall, Manchester. Apply, Provincial Exhibitions Ltd., City Hall, Deansgate, Manchester 3. (Tel.: Deansgate 6363.)

LONDON: THE PUBLIC WORKS AND MUNICIPAL SERVICES EXHIBITION – November 12-17.
† At Olympia. Apply, The Municipal Agency Limited, 3/4 Clement's Inn, Strand, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: Holborn 6817-6819.)

Caravans

LONDON: INTERNATIONAL CARAVAN EXHIBITION – November 28-December 4.
* At Olympia. Apply, Exhibition Organizer, The Daily Mail, Bouverie Street, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: Fleet Street 5000.)

Electrical, including Electronics

LONDON: INSTRUMENTS, ELECTRONICS AND AUTOMATION EXHIBITION – May 28-June 2.
† At Olympia. Apply, Industrial Exhibitions Ltd., 9 Argyll Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Gerrard 1622.)

Engineering, Machinery, Machine Tools

LONDON: 5TH PRODUCTION EXHIBITION – April 30-May 5.
† At Olympia. Apply, Andry Montgomery Limited, The 1962 Production Exhibition, 11 Manchester Square, London, W.1. (Tel.: Hunter 1951.)

LONDON: THE MECHANICAL HANDLING EXHIBITION – May 8-18.
† At Earls Court. Apply, 'Mechanical Handling,' Dorset House, Stamford Street, London, S.E.1. (Tel.: Waterloo 3333.)

LEICESTER: SHOE MACHINERY AND COMPONENTS EXHIBITION (FORMERLY SHOE TRADES EXHIBITION) – May 28-June 1.
† Granby Halls. Apply, Shoe and Leather Record (Exhibitions), Ltd. Spencer House, South Place, London, E.C.2. (Tel.: Monarch 0666.)

LONDON: THE CHEMICAL AND PETROLEUM ENGINEERING EXHIBITION – June 20-30.
At Olympia. Apply, F. W. Bridges and Sons Ltd., Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: Whitehall 0568.)

LONDON: 6TH GAUGE AND TOOL AND POWER PRESS EXHIBITION – October 1-10.
At Olympia. Apply, The Gauge and Tool Makers' Association, Standbrook House, 2/5, Old Bond Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Hyde Park 3451/2.)

LONDON: 15TH ENGINEERING EXHIBITION – October 16-18.
* At Royal Horticultural Society's New Hall, London, S.W.1. Apply, Engineering Industries Association (London Region), 9 Seymour Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Welbeck 2241.)

LONDON: 4TH CORROSION AND METAL FINISHING EXHIBITION – November 27-30.
At Olympia. Apply, Technology Publications Ltd., Leonard Hill Technical Group, Leonard Hill House, Eden Street, London, N.W.1. (Tel.: Euston 5911.)

Factory Equipment

MANCHESTER: INTERNATIONAL FACTORY EQUIPMENT EXHIBITION – September 19-28.
* At Belle Vue. Apply, Industrial and Trade Fairs Ltd., Commonwealth 1-19 New Oxford Street, London, W.C.1. (Tel.: Chancery 9011.)

Foodstuffs, Hotel, Catering

LONDON: SHOP EQUIPMENT AND SELF SERVICE EXHIBITION – May 28-June 1.
* At Olympia. Apply, Trade and Technical Exhibitions Ltd., 1 Dorset Buildings, Salisbury Square, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: Fleet Street 1555.)

LONDON: 7TH BRITISH FOOD FAIR – August 28-September 12.
† At Olympia. Apply, The Food Manufacturers Federation, 1962 British Food Fair, 10 Mount Row, London, W.1. (Tel.: Hyde Park 2933.)

BLACKPOOL: THE NORTHERN CLUB TRADE FAIR – September 10-15.
* At Norbreck Hydro. Apply, U.T.P. Exhibitions Ltd., 3 Racquet Court, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: Fleet Street 3172-2985.)

Handicrafts, Hobbies

LONDON: 10TH INTERNATIONAL HANDICRAFTS AND DO-IT-YOURSELF EXHIBITION – September 7-22.
* At National Hall, Olympia. Apply, A. J. Kreps, Esq., Link House Publications Ltd., Store Street, London, W.C.1. (Tel.: Museum 9792.)

MANCHESTER: DO-IT-YOURSELF AND HOBBIES EXHIBITION – November 6-17.
* Apply, Provincial Exhibitions Ltd., City Hall, Deansgate, Manchester 3. (Tel.: Deansgate 6363.)

Heating

MANCHESTER: HEATING, VENTILATING AND FUEL EFFICIENCY EXHIBITION – September 11-20.
At City Hall, Deansgate, Manchester 3. Apply, Provincial Exhibitions Ltd., City Hall, Deansgate, Manchester 3. (Tel.: Deansgate 6363.)

MANCHESTER: 2ND DOMESTIC HEATING AND INSULATION-IN-THE-HOME EXHIBITION – September 25-28.
* At Free Trade Hall. Apply, Clarke and Rhodes Ltd., 274-278 The Corn Exchange, Manchester 4. (Tel.: Deansgate 6541/2.)

LONDON: INTERNATIONAL HEATING, VENTILATING AND AIR CONDITIONING EXHIBITION – September 26-October 5.
† At Olympia. Apply, Industrial Exhibitions Ltd., 9 Argyll Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Gerrard 1622.)

(*Continued on page* 966)

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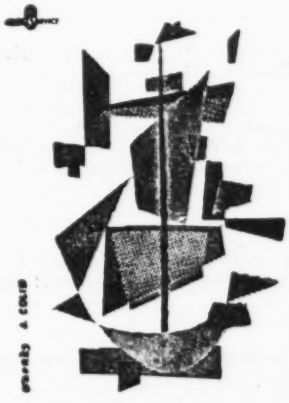

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Trade Fairs and Exhibitions in U.K. (*Continued*)

Homes, Household and Hardware

LONDON: INTERNATIONAL HARDWARE TRADES FAIR – May 14-18.
* At Olympia. Apply, Universal Exhibitions Ltd., 74 Holland Park, London, W.11. (Tel.: Park 7360 and 7723.)

Hospital and Medical

LEEDS: NORTHERN MEDICAL SERVICES EXHIBITION – May 21-25.
* At Queens Hall, Leeds. Apply, Exhibition Organizer, British and Colonial Druggists Ltd., 194-200 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2. (Tel.: Avenue 1444.)

LONDON: MEDICAL EXHIBITION – November 12-16.
* At Royal Horticultural Society's New Hall, Westminster, S.W.1. Apply, Exhibition Organizer, British and Colonist Druggists Ltd., 194/200 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2. (Tel.: Avenue 1444.)

Laundry and Dry Cleaning

LONDON: LAUNDRY, DRY CLEANING AND ALLIED TRADES EXHIBITION – July 16-21.
* At Olympia. Apply, F. W. Bridges and Sons Ltd., Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: Whitehall 0568.)

Leather, Leather Goods and Footwear

LONDON: 4TH FOOTWEAR COMPONENTS EXHIBITION – May 22-24.
* At Washington Hotel, Curzon Street, London, W.1. Apply, Exhibition Department, 'Footwear' National Trade Press Ltd., Drury House, Russell Street, Drury Lane, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: Temple Bar 3422.)

LONDON: LIFMA LEATHER FAIR – May 22-24.
* At Hotel Rubens, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1. Apply, Leather Importers, Factors and Merchants Association, Dashwood House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2. (Tel.: Avenue 4862.)

LONDON: BRITISH UPPER LEATHER FAIR – May 22-24.
* At St. Ermin's Hotel, Caxton Street, S.W.1. Apply, United Tanners' Federation, Leather Trade House, 17/19 Barter Street, London, W.C.1. (Tel.: Holborn 9784.)

LONDON: 'FASHION IN FOOTWEAR' EXHIBITION – September 30-October 4.
* At Washington Hotel, Curzon Street, London, W.1. Apply, Exhibition Department, 'Footwear', National Trade Press Ltd., Drury House, Russell Street, Drury Lane, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: Temple Bar 3422.)

LONDON: 'SPRING SHOES' EXHIBITION – October 1-4.
* At Mount Royal Hotel, Marble Arch, W.1. Apply, British Footwear Manufacturers Federation, 22 Gilbert Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Mayfair 2843.)

Office Equipment and Business Efficiency

LONDON: 50TH BUSINESS EFFICIENCY EXHIBITION – October 1-10.
* At Grand Hall, Olympia. Apply, Business Equipment Trade Association, 64 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: Central 7771/2.)

Packaging

LONDON: THE FOOD PACKAGING EXHIBITION – October 16-19.
† At Alexandra Palace, N.22. Apply, B.P.S. Exhibitions Ltd., 6 London Street, Paddington, London, W.2. (Tel.: Paddington 6672-3.)

Photography

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE: INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF PHOTOGRAPHY – October 13-November 3.
† At Laing Municipal Art Gallery. Apply, Lt.-Col. C. Townsend, E.R.D., T.D., 19 Tynedale Terrace, Newcastle-upon-Tyne 12.

Radio and Television

LONDON: 29TH NATIONAL RADIO AND TELEVISION EXHIBITION – August 22-September 1.
* At Earls Court. Apply, Radio Industry Exhibitions Ltd., 59 Russell Square, London, W.C.1. (Tel.: Museum 6901.)

Textiles, Clothing and Accessories

LONDON: 10TH BRITISH FASHION EXPORT SELLING MONTH 'LONDON PRESENTS' – May.
Apply, A. T. Elvy, Esq., Apparel and Fashion Industry's Association, 92 New Cavendish Street, Portland Place, London, W.1. (Tel.: Langham 3353.)

LONDON: 20TH JUNIOR FASHION FAIR – May 7-10, 21ST JUNIOR FASHION FAIR – October 29-November 1.
* At Royal Horticultural Society's Old Hall, Vincent Square, S.W.1. Apply, National Children's Wear Association, Evelyn House, 40/42 Oxford Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Museum 1833.)

LONDON: PRESENTATION OF CHILDREN'S AND TEENAGE FASHIONS – May 7-10.
* At Mayfairia Rooms, Bryanston Street, London, W.1. Apply, The Secretary, The Teenage, Infants' and Girls' Fashion Organizaton, 92 Cavendish Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Langham 3353.)

LONDON: THE MAKERS-UP FABRIC ASSEMBLY EXHIBITION – May 21-25.
* At Berner's Hotel, Berners Street, W.1. Apply, U.T.P. Exhibitions Ltd., 9 Gough Square, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: Fleet Street 3172/7.)

HARROGATE: KNITTING WOOL TRADE FAIR – August 27-30.
* At Exhibition Hall. Apply, British-Continental Trade Press Ltd., 222 Strand, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: Fleet Street 1253/4.)

HARROGATE: N.A.O. CONVENTION (MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR EXHIBITION) – September 25-27.
* Apply, National Association of Outfitters, 21 Cavendish Place, Cavendish Square, London, W.1. (Tel.: Langham 2918.)

Transport

LONDON: 21ST INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL MOTOR TRANSPORT EXHIBITION – September 21-29.
† At Earls Court. Apply, Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders Ltd., Forbes House, Halkin Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: Belgravia 6611.)

LONDON: 47TH INTERNATIONAL MOTOR EXHIBITION – October 17-27.
* At Earls Court. Apply, Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders Ltd., Forbes House, Halkin Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: Belgravia 6611.)

LONDON: THE BRITISH CYCLE AND MOTOR CYCLE SHOW – November 10-17.
† At Earls Court. Apply, The British Cycle and Motor Cycle Industries Association Ltd., Starley House, Eaton Road, Coventry.

Watch and Jewellery

LONDON: 8TH INTERNATIONAL WATCH AND JEWELLERY TRADE FAIR – August 27-September 1.
* At Earls Court. Apply, Trade Fairs and Promotions Ltd., Commonwealth House, 1-19, New Oxford Street, W.C.1. (Tel.: Chancery 9011.)

Miscellaneous

LONDON: NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF CAGE BIRDS – December 6-8.
* At Olympia. Apply, The Exhibition Organizer, 'Cage Birds', Dorset House, Stamford Street, London, S.E.1. (Tel.: Waterloo 3333.)

1963 — Specialized

Agriculture and Dairy Industry

GLASGOW: SCOTTISH DAIRY SHOW AND NATIONAL HORSE SHOW – February 12-16.
* At the Kelvin Hall. Apply, The Secretary, Glasgow Agricultural Society, 82 Gordon Street, Glasgow C.1.

Amusements

LONDON: AMUSEMENT TRADES EXHIBITION – January 29-31.
* At New Royal Horticultural Hall, S.W.1. Apply, Amusement Trades Exhibition Ltd., 19 Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: Whitehall 2524)

Boats

LONDON: INTERNATIONAL BOAT SHOW – January 2-12.
* At Earls Court. Apply, The Ship and Boat Builders' National Federation, 44 Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: Holborn 7481.)

Building and Public Works

LONDON: INTERNATIONAL CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT EXHIBITION AND CONFERENCE – June 25-July 5.
† At Crystal Palace. Apply, Industrial and Trade Fairs Ltd., Commonwealth House, 1-19 New Oxford Street, London, W.C.1. (Tel.: Chancery 9011.)

LONDON: THE BUILDING EXHIBITION – November 13-27.
† At Olympia. Apply, The Building Trades Exhibition Ltd., 11 Manchester Square, London, W.1. (Tel.: Hunter 1951.)

Engineering, Machinery, Machine Tools

LONDON: THE DAIRY ENGINEERING EXHIBITION – April 1-5.
At Earls Court. Apply, The Trades' Markets and Exhibitions Ltd., 623/4 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: Whitehall 1371.)

LONDON: THE LONDON INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING EXHIBITION (FORMERLY ENGINEERING, MARINE, WELDING AND NUCLEAR ENERGY EXHIBITION) – April 23-May 2.
At Olympia and Earls Court. Apply, F. W. Bridges and Son Ltd., Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: Whitehall 0568) and Industrial and Trade Fairs Ltd., Commonwealth House, New Oxford Street, London, W.C.1. (Tel.: Chancery 9011.)

Trade Fairs and Exhibitions in U.K. (*Continued*)

LONDON: INTERNATIONAL PLANT ENGINEERING AND MAINTENANCE CONFERENCE AND EXHIBITION, AND INDUSTRIAL PROCESS HEATING SYMPOSIUM AND EXHIBITION – June 17-21.
† At Alexandra Palace, London, N.22. Apply, C. H. L. Venn, Esq., Maintenance Publishing Ltd., Mercury House, 103-119 Waterloo Road, London, S.E.1. (Tel.: Waterloo 3388.)

LONDON: 11TH INTERNATIONAL PRINTING MACHINERY AND ALLIED TRADES EXHIBITION – July 16-27.
At Olympia and Earls Court. Apply, F. W. Bridges and Sons Ltd., 'Ipex,' Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: Whitehall 0568.)

Foodstuffs, Hotel, Catering

BIRMINGHAM: HOTELIERS, CATERERS AND CATERING EQUIPMENT EXHIBITION – February 20-March 1.
† At Bingley Hall. Apply, W. G. Appleyard, Esq., 71 Broad Street, Birmingham 15.

LONDON: 3RD INTERNATIONAL REFRIGERATION, AIR CONDITIONING AND FROZEN FOODS EXHIBITION – May 14-17.
At Earls Court. Apply, Technical Productions (London) Ltd., 11a Gloucester Road, London, S.W.7. (Tel.: Knightsbridge 2945.)

MANCHESTER: 'MANCHESTER EVENING NEWS' FOOD COOKERY AND CATERING EXHIBITION – September 11-21.
† At City Hall, Deansgate. Apply, Provincial Exhibitions Ltd., City Hall, Deansgate, Manchester. (Tel.: Deansgate 6363.)

LONDON: INTERNATIONAL BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS' EXHIBITION – September 28-October 3.
At Olympia. Apply, The Trades' Markets and Exhibitions Ltd., 623 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: Whitehall 1371.)

Furniture

LONDON: THE FURNITURE SHOW – January 28-February 9.
* At Earls Court. Apply, B.F.M. Exhibitions Ltd., 17 Berners Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Langham 5115.)

Gifts, Fancy Goods, Toys

HARROGATE: INTERNATIONAL TOY FAIR January 12-18.
* Apply, G. Wilkinson, Esq., Harrogate International Toy Fair Ltd., Finsbury Court, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.2. (Tel.: Monarch 8921.)

BRIGHTON: 10TH BRITISH TOY FAIR – January 27-February 1.
* Apply, British Toy Fairs (International) Ltd., 94 Hatton Garden, London, E.C.1. (Tel.: Chancery 9158.)

BLACKPOOL: INTERNATIONAL GIFTS FAIR – February 4-8.
* Apply, Trade Promotion Services Limited, Saint Dunstan's House, Carey Lane, London, E.C.2. (Tel.: Monarch 8391-5.)

Hospital and Medical

LONDON: INTERNATIONAL HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT AND MEDICAL SERVICES EXHIBITION – May 27-31.
† At Olympia. Apply, Contemporary Exhibitions Ltd., Walmar House, 288 Regent Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Museum 5153/5.)

Packaging

LONDON: INTERNATIONAL PACKAGING EXHIBITION – September 4-12.
† At Olympia. Apply, Provincial Exhibitions Ltd., City Hall, Deansgate, Manchester 3. (Tel.: Deansgate 6363.)

Photography

LONDON: INTERNATIONAL REPROGRAPHIC AND INDUSTRIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION – May 13-17.
At Earls Court. Apply, Industrial Exhibitions Ltd., 9 Argyll Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Gerrard 1622.)

LONDON: INTERNATIONAL PHOTO-CINE FAIR – May 13-18.
† At National Hall, Olympia. Apply, British Organizers Ltd., 52 Grafton Way, London, W.1. (Tel.: Euston 7930.)

Plastics

LONDON: INTERNATIONAL PLASTICS EXHIBITION AND CONVENTION (INTERPLAS) – June 12-22.
† At Olympia. Apply, The Manager, Iliffe Exhibitions Ltd., International Plastics Exhibition 1963, Dorset House, Stamford Street, London, S.E.1. (Tel.: Waterloo 3333.)

Radio and Television

LONDON: 18TH RADIO AND ELECTRONIC COMPONENT SHOW – May 21-24.
† At Olympia. Apply, The Radio and Electronic Component Manufacturers' Federation, 21 Tothill Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: Abbey 4226.)

Scientific Instruments

LONDON: ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS – January 14-17.
* At Royal Horticultural Halls, Westminster, S.W.1. Apply, The Institute of Physics and the Physical Society, 47 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: Belgravia 6111.)

Sports, Camping

LONDON: 5TH NATIONAL CAMPING AND OUTDOOR LIFE EXHIBITION – January 8-19.
* At Olympia. Apply, Trades Exhibitions Ltd., Exhibition House, Spring Street, London, W.2. (Tel.: Ambassador 5421/3.)

Textiles, Clothing and Accessories

BRIGHTON: 10TH SMALLWARES TRADE FAIR – February 25-28.
* At Metropole Hotel. Apply, Trade and Technical Exhibitions Ltd., 1 Dorset Buildings, Salisbury Square, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: Fleet Street 1555.)

1964 — Specialized

Enginering, Machinery, Machine Tools

LONDON: BREWING, BOTTLING AND ALLIED TRADES EXHIBITION – October 5-9.
At Olympia. Apply, The Trades' Markets and Exhibitions Ltd., 623 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: Whitehall 1371.)

Foodstuffs, Hotel, Catering

LONDON: THE INTERNATIONAL HOTEL AND CATERING EXHIBITION 'HOTELYMPIA' – January 21-30.
† At Olympia. Apply, The Hotel and Catering Exhibition (London) Ltd., Dorset Buildings, Salisbury Square, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: Fleet Street 1555.)

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Birmingham: 25/27 Smallbrook. MID 8751

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Overseas Trade Section

Partial Reduction of Portuguese Consumption Tax

THE PORTUGUESE consumption tax of 15 per cent. levied on non-essential or 'luxury' goods since last July has been remodelled to bear less heavily on goods considered to be the more necessary of non-essentials.

This law, which came into operation on March 14, has affected the following goods of interest to British exporters.

Goods of the following types will pay a tax of 10 per cent. on their retail price:

Apparatus for refrigeration, with or without cabinets, and apparatus for renewal of air; wireless and television receivers, costing not more than Esc. 3,000 and Esc. 5,000 respectively*; water heaters; vacuum cleaners and polishers; beaters and other electric machines for mixing, squeezing, chopping and preparing foodstuffs costing over Esc. 100; alcoholic beverages, bottled, costing over Esc. 10 and up to Esc. 100 per litre; electric shavers; machines for washing and drying clothes, and motors, parts or other instruments that may be used for the same purpose; motor-cycles and scooters over 150 c.c., caravans and sidecars*; and also certain ranges: of photographic and stamp albums; of jewellery and goldsmith's wares; of textiles, apparel and footwear; of travel goods; of watches and clocks; of tyres for motorized vehicles.

Goods of the following types will pay a tax of 15 per cent. on their retail price:

Lighters and cigarette lighters of any metal or substance costing over Esc. 100; central heating apparatus (hot air heaters, radiators and boilers) and material for installations; projection apparatus, whether fixed or mobile; apparatus for heating of houses or for similar uses, costing over Esc. 100*; cinematographic apparatus including apparatus for taking views and sound recording, or for both combined screens and projectors with or without sound reproduction; apparatus for air conditioning and dehumidifying; apparatus for washing and drying dishes; radio and television receivers including radiograms costing in the case of: radio sets – over Esc. 3,000 and up to Esc. 10,000, television sets – over Esc. 5,000 and up to Esc. 10,000*; firearms, whatsover their purpose, parts thereof and separate pieces, ammunition and projectiles; articles used in underwater hunting and recreational fishing costing over Esc. 10; articles for camping costing over Esc. 100; articles for recreation and sport costing over Esc. 10; binoculars and telescopes; doll's, children's games and other toys costing over Esc. 100; alcoholic drinks, bottled, costing more than Esc. 100 per litre, heaters or fireplaces, thermostats, electric fans and material for installation; boats for pleasure or sport, whether propelled mechanically or by sail, including accessories and outboard motors*; cinematograph films exposed and developed; tape and sound recorders, dictaphones and other similar apparatus, including gramophone turntables and similar devices and accessories*; games, including billiards, table tennis and accessories, costing more than Esc. 100; photographic cameras costing more than Esc. 250, and flash equipment; microphones, loud speakers and amplifiers; sensitized films, unexposed, in rolls or strips, for cameras and cine-cameras; and also on certain ranges of lighting apparatus and accessories: of jewellery and goldsmith's wares; of fireworks; of articles for parties; of pipes and cigarette holders; of fountain pens; of baby carriages and chairs etc.; of food trolleys; of pocket books and pouches; of hand-bags; of hats, gloves and umbrellas etc.; of cigarette cases; of ash-trays; of safes; of porcelain, china, glassware (excepting sanitaryware); of cutlery; of stoves; of bird cages; of furniture; of objects of art and antiques; of furs; of watches and clocks; of tapestries and carpets; and on decorations, interior decorating and ornaments; records and/or apparatus for sound production, soda water syphons; hair driers; and meals and drinks consumed in hotels and restaurants etc.

Goods of the following types will pay a tax of 20 per cent. on their retail price:-

Apparatus for massage, and other apparatus or objects for beauty treatment or the like; radio or television receivers, including those combined with gramophones costing over Esc. 10,000*; and on certain ranges of jewellery and goldsmith's wares; of fancy goods; of furs and feathers; and on beauty treatments etc.

Exemptions from the tax may be granted on application in respect of articles marked with an *, when they are to be used in industrial or commercial establishments or as professional tools; and on purchases for the public service. Purchases of non-resident foreigners, paid by means of travellers' cheques and delivered to aircraft or ship on departure, are exempt from tax.

Any inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Extensions 550 or 685.)

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Trade and Financial Arrangements

Tunisia and Poland

THE TUNISIAN *Journal Officiel* of March 27-30, announced that a trade agreement between the two countries came into effect from January 1, 1962, for a period of 3 years.

Tunisian exports to Poland will include fruit, olive oil, cattle feed, iron ore, phosphates and derivatives and cotton.

Polish exports to Tunisia will include paper, seed potatoes, various fabrics especially man-made, rayon and jute, coal and coke, chemicals, iron work, various machinery and equipment, agricultural machinery and tractors and heavy machinery for building etc.

The French text of this agreement may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 807, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1.

Tunisia and Eastern Germany

IT HAS BEEN announced in the Tunisian *Journal Officiel* of April 3, 1962, that the trade agreement between Tunisia and Eastern Germany has been renewed for a period of three years from January 1, 1962.

The French text of this announcement may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 807, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1.

Tunisia and The Federal German Republic

THE TUNISIAN *Journal Officiel* of April 6-10, 1962, announced the renewal of the trade agreement between the two countries for a further period of three years. Quotas of goods are unchanged, but are subject to annual review. The French text of the notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 807, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1.

France and Spain

THE FRENCH *Moniteur Officiel du Commerce International* of March 21, 1962, announced that the Mixed Commission, as arranged in the Trade Agreement between France and Spain, signed on February 14, 1962, met in Paris from March 13 to March 16, 1962.

To account for the globalization of quotas and liberalization measures introduced by Spain, the quota list for French exports to Spain has been modified.

The French text of the notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 807, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1.

Spain and Benelux

AS A RESULT of a recent meeting of the Hispano-Benelux Mixed Commission in Madrid, an Agreed Minute was signed on April 4, 1962 between Spain and the three Benelux countries.

Quotas established for the period April 15, 1961 to April 14, 1962 covering goods which are now either liberalized or globalized in Spain or liberalized in the Benelux countries have been omitted from the new Agreed Minute and revized quota lists, valid for the period April 15, 1962 to April 14, 1963, have been established.

Finland and Bulgaria

THE MIXED Commission provided for in Article 7 of the trade agreement of January 25, 1954, between Finland and the People's Republic of Bulgaria met in Sofia between January 9 and 24, 1962. It was agreed that the lists of goods to be exchanged include quotas for Bulgarian exports to Finland of various agricultural products, wines and other alcoholic beverages, tobacco, pharmaceutical and chemical products, medicinal herbs and hardwood. Quotas for Finnish exports to Bulgaria include mechanical pulp, cellulose, paper and cardboard, machinery and equipment, spare parts and rayon staple fibre.

Inquiries about this Notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch (Tariff Division), Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Extension 665.)

Republic of Mali – Yugoslavia

THE *Journal Officiel* of the Republic of Mali has announced that a trade agreement has been signed in Bamako between the two countries, to take effect from the date of exchange of letters of ratification. The agreement is renewable annually by mutual agreement.

Yugoslav goods for export to Mali will include wood for building, meat, preserves, cheese, potatoes, mineral waters, leaf tobacco, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, wool and cotton fabrics, rubber goods, glass, paper, aluminium goods, office furniture, electrical equipment, railway equipment and rolling stock, and a wide range of industrial machinery.

Mali will export groundnuts, rice, cotton, gum arabic, wool, skins and hides, and miscellaneous articles.

The French text of this notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 807, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1.

Denmark and East Germany

BY AN EXCHANGE of letters between the East German Chamber of Foreign Trade and the four Danish organizations: The Wholesalers Associations Committee, the Industrial Council, the Agricultural Council and the Provincial Chamber of Commerce, the Trade Agreement signed on January 16, 1961 (see *Board of Trade Journal* dated March 10, 1961, page 595) has been extended twelve months, to cover the period from January 1 to December 31, 1962.

All inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Extension 340.)

Morocco and Czechoslovakia

THE MOROCCAN *Bulletin Officiel* of March 9, published an additional protocol to the trade agreement between the two countries. This is valid for one year from January 22, 1962. The value of the new quota for Czechoslovakian exports to Morocco is considerably higher than that granted in 1961.

The full text of the agreement may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 807, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1.

The Latin American Free Trade Association (Colombia)

THE FIRST ROUND of tariff negotiations between Colombia and the seven founder members of the Latin American Free Trade Association (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay) has recently been concluded and the list of concessions granted by Colombia is available (in Spanish) at Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room 729, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. The concessions take effect from April 1, 1962.

New Trade Commissioner at Brisbane

MR. N. A. PINCH, who is at present serving with the Industries and Manufacturers Department of the Board of Trade in Britain, will be taking up duty as The British Trade Comissioner at Brisbane, Australia, in June 1962. He will replace Mr. K. R. Allen who retired on March 31, 1962.

New Telephone Number for British Trade Commissioner in Kingston, Jamaica

THE new telephone number of the Office of the British Trade Commissioner in Kingston, Jamaica, is Kingston 23171, and should be amended accordingly in the list of British Commercial Representatives Overseas, published in last week's issue.

Information for United Kingdom Exporters

BRIEF DETAILS are given below of overseas inquiries for United Kingdom products, contracts open for tender, reports on commercial conditions abroad, export trade openings, etc., issued recently by the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, to subscribers to the *Export Service Bulletin*.

The *Bulletin*, published three times a week, with a weekly Supplement, is available to United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters at a subscription of £10 10s. a year. A subscription form can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 614, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Ext. 778.) Copies of particular *Bulletins* containing further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the same address on prepayment of the sum of 2s. per copy.

Calls for Tender

*Inquiries connected with the calls for tender mentioned below should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. Reference numbers should always be quoted. The date given is the closing date for tendering. It refers to the current year unless otherwise indicated. Tender documents are available for loan in those cases marked with an asterisk *.*

General (Inquiries by telephone: Chancery 4411, Ext. 738 and 771).

AUSTRALIA

Electrical Equipment for Western Australian Government Tender Board. May 24. E.S.B. 13952/62.*

Centrifugal Pumps; Pneumatic Ejector; Flaw Recorder for Maryborough City Council, Queensland. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 13945/62.*

Rolling Mills; Grinding Machine for the Commonwealth Stores Supply and Tender Board. Closing date postponed to May 24. E.S.B. 7271/62.*

State Electricity Commission of Victoria:

Meters. May 14. E.S.B. 13904/62.*
Voltage Regulators. May 21. E.S.B. 13708/62.

Postmaster-General's Department:

Telephone Equipment. June 21. Tender documents available for loan. E.S.B. 13903/62.*
Cable. June 28. E.S.B. 14390/62.*
Alternator Sets. July 3. E.S.B. 14391/62.*

BURMA

The Union of Burma Purchase Board:

Gauges. May 15. E.S.B. 13778/62.*
Bolts and Nuts. May 19. E.S.B. 13793/62.*
Steel Rope. May 19. E.S.B. 13785/62.*
Rotary Pumps. May 19. E.S.B. 13789/62.*
Emery Wheels. May 19. E.S.B. 13790/62.*
Steel Spring Wire. May 19. E.S.B. 13791/62.*
Hand Tools. May 16. E.S.B. 13433/62.*
Wheel Barrows. May 16. E.S.B. 13434/62.*
Hinges. May 16. E.S.B. 13443/62.*
Rivets. May 16. E.S.B. 13435/62.*
Moulding Clamps. May 16. E.S.B. 13436/62.*
Paint and Ochre. May 16. E.S.B. 13442/62.*
Metals. May 16. E.S.B. 13432/62.*
Wire Mesh. May 19. E.S.B. 13792/62.*
Levelling Instruments. May 16. E.S.B. 13437/62.*
Crucibles. May 16. E.S.B. 13438/62.*
Filter Pumps. May 16. E.S.B. 13439/62.*
Insulation Board. May 16. E.S.B. 13440/62.*
Asphalt. May 16. E.S.B. 13441/62.*
Screw Drivers. May 16. E.S.B. 13444/62.*
Twist Drills. May 19. E.S.B. 13786/62.*
Graphite Powder. May 14. E.S.B. 13772/62.*
Fire Clay. May 14. E.S.B. 13773/62.*
Washers. May 14. E.S.B. 13774/62.*
Axes. May 15. E.S.B. 13776/62.*
Rope. May 15. E.S.B. 13777/62.*
Galvanized Sheets. May 15. E.S.B. 13779/62.*
Steel Safes. May 14. E.S.B. 13767/62.
Polyvinyl Products. May 15. E.S.B. 13775/62.*
Paper. May 19. E.S.B. 13787/62.*
Split Pins and Cotter Pins. May 19. E.S.B. 13788/62.*
Nuts, Bolts and Rivets. May 15. E.S.B. 13780/62.*
Padlocks. May 15. E.S.B. 13781/62.*
Spirit Level. May 16. E.S.B. 13495/62.*
Dies (Circular Plate). May 16. E.S.B. 13496/62.*
Stop Watches. May 14. E.S.B. 13768/62.*
Mirrors. May 14. E.S.B. 13769/62.*
Lavatory Cleanser. May 14. E.S.B. 13770/62.
Bunting Cloth. May 14. E.S.B. 13771/62.*

CEYLON

Pottery Machinery; Kilns for the Ceylon Ceramics Corporation. May 31. E.S.B. 36372/61.*

EGYPT

Fruit Juice Plants for General Organization for Executing the Five-year Industrial Plan. August 20. E.S.B. 13151/62.*

Egyptian Railways:

Railway Flat Trucks. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to May 23. E.S.B. 10224/62.
Motor Platforms. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to May 23. E.S.B. 11010/62.

FORMOSA

The Central Trust of China:

Baling Press. May 15. E.S.B. 13947/62.*
Steel Wheel Tyres. May 15. E.S.B. 13948/62.*
Metals. May 21. E.S.B. 14369/62.*
Metals. May 21. E.S.B. 14367/62.*
Metals. May 22. E.S.B. 14377/62.*
Metals. May 22. E.S.B. 14368/62.*
Complete Bottling Line. May 15. E.S.B. 14323/62.*
Electrical Materials. May 27. E.S.B. 14322/62.*

GHANA

Water Purification Plant for Ghana Supply Commission. May 30. E.S.B. 13918/62.

GREECE

Electronic Tubes for Supreme Supply Committee of Ministry of Defence. May 15. E.S.B. 3897/62.*
Trucks for the Ministry of Trade. (Re-issue of Tender.) Closing date now May 15. E.S.B. 29838/61.*
Postal Equipment for Ministry of Communications. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to May 17. E.S.B. 12491/62.
Radio-Diagnostic Machine for Institute of Social Insurance. May 30. E.S.B. 13799/62.*
Lifting Jacks for Hellenic State Railways. May 22. E.S.B. 13547/62.*

INDIA

Diesel Locomotives for the Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. May 16. E.S.B. 13977/62.
Electric Railway Equipment (Overhead) for Railway Electrification. August 20. E.S.B. 14514/62.
Cranes; Contractor's Plant; Diesel Locomotives for Ramganga River Project. May 15. E.S.B. 13973/62.
Tools and Machines for National Small Industries Corpn. Ltd. May 19. E.S.B. 13993/62 (D.L.F.).
Coal and Steel Ore Plant and Machinery for Hindustan Steel Ltd. July 19. E.S.B. 13997/62.
Hydro Electric Scheme for Irrigation Department, Uttar Pradesh. May 29. E.S.B. 13909/62.*
Rudder Parts for Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. June 10. E.S.B. 14385/62.
Sub-Station Equipment for Rajasthan State Electricity Board. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to May 21. E.S.B. 465/62.
Gas Plant for the Durgapur Projects Ltd. June 15. E.S.B. 13998/62.

India Supply Mission:

Chemical Feed Equipment. June 5. E.S.B. 14303/62 (D.L.F.).
Passenger Elevators. June 12. E.S.B. 14305/62 (D.L.F.).

Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board:

Cables. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 12479/62.
Power Transformers. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 12480/62.*

Chittaranjan Locomotive Works:

Overhead Travelling Cranes. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 11798/62.*
Steel Works Plant. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 12737/62.*

The Atomic Energy Establishment:

Paint Shop Oven. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 12766/62.*
Centrifugal Exhaust Fan. Specification now available. E.S.B. 12761/62.*
Drilling and Spark Erosion Machinery. Specification now available. E.S.B. 12765/62.*
Photoelastic Polariscope. Specification now available. E.S.B. 12764/62.*
Optical Orientometer. Specification now available. E.S.B. 12767/62.*

Madras State Electricity Board:

Testing Equipment. June 11. E.S.B. 13730/62.
Aluminium Pipes. June 4. E.S.B. 13731/62.
Meters. May 21. E.S.B. 14383/62.
Electrical Equipment. Closing date postponed to June 19. E.S.B. 5542/62.*
Circuit Breakers; Voltmeters. Closing date postponed to July 2. E.S.B. 5543/62.*
Electrical Equipment. Closing date postponed to June 2. E.S.B. 5541/62.*
Sub-Station Equipment. Closing date postponed to June 18. E.S.B. 9036/62.*

The Ministry of Railways:

Steel Rounds and Flats. May 26. E.S.B. 13907/62.
Rolled Steel Trough Bars. May 18. E.S.B. 13983/62.
Steel Plates. May 25. E.S.B. 13906/62.
Fishplates and Fishplate Billets. May 17. E.S.B. 13908/62.
Steel Plates and Sheets. May 23. E.S.B. 13905/62.

IRAQ

X-Ray Equipment for Ministry of Finance. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 13198/62.*
Carton Cases for The Dairy Administration. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 13937/62.
Tractor Assembly Plant for High Committee for Agrarian Reform. July 31. E.S.B. 13796/62.
Gas Cooking Stoves for Central Foreign Purchasing Board. June 30. E.S.B. 13982/62.*
Transmitter-Receiver Units for Ministry of Agriculture. (Further Information). Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 13199/62.*
Paint and Thinners for Iraqi Republic Railway. June 3. E.S.B. 13926/62.*

Ministry of Oil:

Steel Sections, Plates and Bars. May 26. E.S.B. 13959/62.*
Meters; Strainers; Air Eliminators. July 16. E.S.B. 13981/62.
Steel Framework (Factory). June 2. E.S.B. 13962/62.
Construction of Houses. May 19. E.S.B. 13961/62.

The Ministry of Defence:

Spare Parts for Antar Trucks. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 13401/62.*
Boot Making Materials. June 11. E.S.B. 13965/62.*
Boxes and Wrapping. June 11. E.S.B. 13964/62.*
Thread for Boot Making. June 18. E.S.B. 13966/62.*

Iraqi Ports Administration:

Tyres and Tubes. June 20. E.S.B. 13935/62.
Ditch Trencher. May 30. E.S.B. 13928/62.
Electrical Materials. May 30. E.S.B. 13930/62.
Electrical Materials. May 23. E.S.B. 13931/62.

(Continued on next page)

Information for U.K. Exporters (*Continued*)

JORDAN

Pipes and Fittings for Jordan Phosphate Mines Co. May 20. E.S.B. 13978/62.*

MALAYA

Crawler Tractors for the Public Works Department. May 25. E.S.B. 13756/62.

NEW ZEALAND

Textiles for the Ministry of Works. May 16. E.S.B. 13753/62.*
Switchgear for Auckland Electric/Power Board. June 8. E.S.B. 13736/62.*
X-Ray Diagnostic Equipment for Auckland Hospital Board. May 25. E.S.B. 14386/62.*
Paper for Government Printing Office. May 17. E.S.B. 13925/62.*
Steel Axles and Tyres for Government Railways. May 23. E.S.B. 14371/62.

General Post Office:

Radio Receivers. May 25. E.S.B. 13733/62.*
Telephone Equipment. June 22. E.S.B. 13734/62.*
Capacitors. May 28. E.S.B. 13735/62.*

PAKISTAN

Bogie Bolster Springs for Pakistan Western Railway. May 17. E.S.B. 13976/62.*

Pakistan Eastern Railway:

Steel Axles. May 31. E.S.B. 14331/62.
Pipes. May 31. E.S.B. 14332/62.

Directorate of Supply:

Photographic Equipment. May 26. E.S.B. 13715/62.
Printing and Dry Developing Machine. May 26. E.S.B. 13984/62.*

WAPDA:

Steel Conduit. May 15. E.S.B. 13763/62.
Steel Sheets. May 16. E.S.B. 13740/62.
Nuts and Bolts. May 16. E.S.B. 13764/62.
Safety Belts (Linesman). May 15. E.S.B. 13739/62.
Hand Tools and Implements. May 14. E.S.B. 13762/62.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

Agricultural Machinery; Office Equipment for Lourenco Marques Municipality. May 18. E.S.B. 14382/62.

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA

Omnibus for Servicos Municipalizados de Transportes. May 18. Tender documents (in Portuguese) available. E.S.B. 14372/62.*

RHODESIA & NYASALAND

Federal Tender Board:

Cotton Wool. May 25. E.S.B. 14374/62.*
Vehicles. May 18. E.S.B. 14373/62.*

SINGAPORE

Cast Iron Pipes and Fittings for Singapore City Council Water Dept. May 29. E.S.B. 13755/62.*

SOUTH AFRICA

Mobile Dental Unit for Transvaal Provincial Tender Board. May 18. E.S.B. 13729/62.*
Diesel Generating Plant for South African Broadcasting Corporation. May 28. E.S.B. 13746/62.*

State Tender Board:

Lathe. May 21. E.S.B. 13728/62.*
Laboratory Apparatus. May 23. E.S.B. 13747/62.*
Signal Appliances. May 14. E.S.B. 14393/62.*

Cape Provincial Administration:

Motor Grader. May 18. E.S.B. 13743/62.*
Motor Grader. May 18. E.S.B. 13744/62.*
Mechanical Horses. May 25. E.S.B. 14379/62.*

SOUTH VIETNAM

Central Purchasing Authority:

Sheet Iron. May 23. E.S.B. 13970/62/D.L.F.*
Electronic Laboratory Equipment. May 23. E.S.B. 13969/62.*

SYRIA

Construction of International Airport for Directorate-General of Civil Aviation. (Further Information). Another tender document available for loan. E.S.B. 10941/61.*

TANGANYIKA

Central Tender Board:

Soap. June 15. E.S.B. 13921/62.*
Typewriters. May 18. E.S.B. 13972/62.*
Textiles. May 18. E.S.B. 13920/62.*
Filing Cabinets. May 18. E.S.B. 13971/62.*

TRINIDAD

Hospital Equipment for General Hospital. May 15. E.S.B. 13944/62.

TUNISIA

Transformer Stations for Reseaux D'Electricite et Transports. June 5. E.S.B. 14330/62.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The U.S. Corps of Engineers:

Switches and Insulators. (Advance Information). May 24. E.S.B. 13749/62.
Electrical Equipment. (Advance Information). May 23. E.S.B. 13748/62.

URUGUAY

Dental Equipment for Ministerio de Salud Publica. May 15. E.S.B. 13968/62.*

Agency and Export Opportunities, Market Surveys, Etc.

Further details of the items referred to below are contained in recent issues of the Export Service Bulletin, or Supplement, copies of which can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1, on prepayment of the sum of 2s. per copy. The reference number should be quoted in all inquiries.

Australia

Inquiry for boiler plant. (E.S.B. 13623/62.)
Market report on cranes. (E.S.B. 11853/62.)

Austria

Economic report, January/February 1962. (C.R.E. 3756/62.)

Bahrain

Inquiry for steel safes; steel office furniture. (E.S.B. 14127/62.)
Inquiry for soap. (E.S.B. 13059/62.)

Brazil

Economic report, January-March 1962. (C.R.E. 1417/62.)

British Honduras

Inquiry for agricultural equipment. (E.S.B. 14087/62.)
Inquiry for machinery and plant; cranes; machine tools; welding equipment; commercial vehicles. (E.S.B. 14064/62.)

Bulgaria

Economic report for 1961. (C.R.E. 4287/61.)

Canada

Agency inquiry for musical instruments. (E.S.B. 14048/62.)
Agency inquiry for industrial platform trucks, forklift trucks. (E.S.B. 13518/62.)
Inquiry for pumps. (E.S.B. 13584/62.)
Inquiry for thermostats. (E.S.B. 13578/62.)
Inquiry for photographic equipment; tape recorders. (E.S.B. 12860/62.)
Inquiry for industrial washing equipment; metal surface treatment equipment; commercial kitchen equipment. (E.S.B. 13400/62.)
Manufacture under licence – industrial products; pressure vessels. (E.S.B. 14196/62.)
Water power resources of Canada. (E.S.B. 5191/60.)

Chile

Inquiry for pharmaceuticals; toilet goods. (E.S.B. 13822/62.)

Costa Rica

Agency inquiry for raw materials for the plastics and ceramics industries; aerosol propellants. (E.S.B. 12994/62.)

Denmark/East Germany

Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 7239/54.)

Ethiopia

Inquiry for khaki drill. (E.S.B. 12054/62.)

Finland

Agency inquiry for pocket knives and scissors. (E.S.B. 11826/62.)
Agency inquiry for industrial chemicals. (E.S.B. 14006/62.)
Sewage plant. (E.S.B. 13062/62.)
Economic report for 1961. (C.R.E. 2500/61.)
Economic report, February 1962. (C.R.E. 1100/62.)

Finland/Bulgaria

Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 3616/G.)

France

Agency inquiry for jewellery; watches; stainless steel articles. (E.S.B. 14038/62.)
Agency inquiry for clothing. (E.S.B. 13375/62.)
Agency inquiry for worsted and woollen piece goods. (E.S.B. 12962/62.)
Agency inquiry for glass partitions. (E.S.B. 13667/62.)
Agency inquiry for clothing. (E.S.B. 14256/62.)
Agency inquiry for clothing. (E.S.B. 12964/62.)
Agency inquiry for foodstuffs. (E.S.B. 13392/62.)
Agency inquiry for children's clothing. (E.S.B. 12966/62.)

Germany (Federal Republic)

Agency inquiry for household equipment; ironmongery; furniture; giftware. (E.S.B. 12935/62.)
Agency inquiry for men's suitings. (E.S.B. 14208/62.)
Economic report, April 9-15, 1962. (C.R.E. 1479/G.)
Import Committee Publication, April 6, 1962 – Powdered milk. (C.R.E. 158/62.)
Import Committee Publication, February 7, 1962 – Fruit and fruit juices. (C.R.E. 158/62.)

Iran

Inquiry for C.I. pipe fittings. (E.S.B. 14003/62.)
Economic report, March 1962. (C.R.E. 3562/G2.)

Israel

Agency inquiry for yarns. (E.S.B. 13866/62.)
Agency inquiry for kraft paper. (E.S.B. 13865/62.)

Italy

Agency inquiry for electrical measuring apparatus. (E.S.B. 14042/62.)

Jamaica

Agency inquiry for hosiery. (E.S.B. 13833/62.)

Japan/U.S.S.R.

Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 1894/G.)

(*Continued on page 975*)

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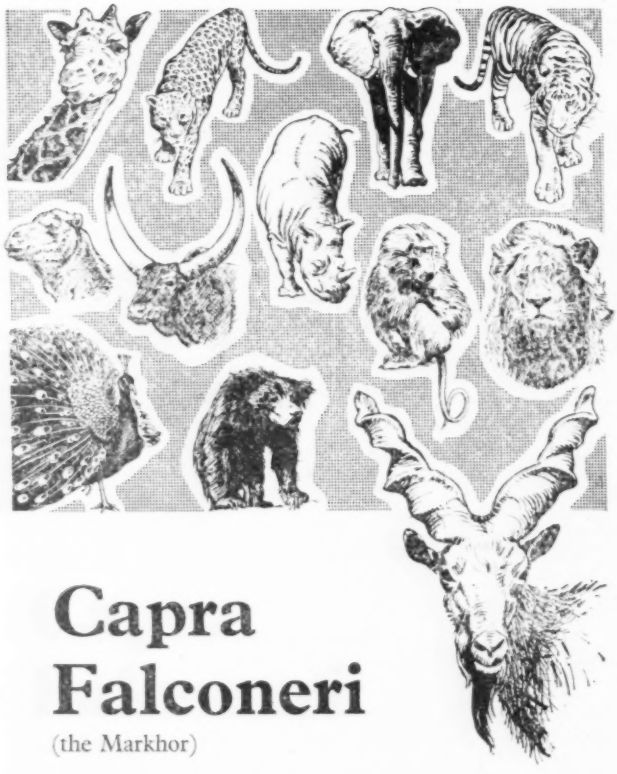

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Information for U.K. Exporters (*Continued*)

Kenya
Inquiry for clothing; shoes. (E.S.B. 13612/62.)

Mexico
Inquiry for electric motors for printing presses; electrical generators. (E.S.B. 9418/62.)

Morocco/Czechoslovakia
Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 8668/57.)

Netherlands
Agency inquiry for shoe making machinery and sundries; leather accessories. (E.S.B. 14013/62.)

Netherlands Antilles
Agency inquiry for vehicle spares and accessories. (E.S.B. 14155/62.)

New Zealand
Agency inquiry for surgical and household cutlery. (E.S.B. 13863/62.)

Pakistan
Inquiry for prefabricated buildings. (E.S.B. 13091/62.)

Philippines
Economic report, March 1962. (C.R.E. 594/62.)

Portugal
Economic report, February 1962. (C.R.E. 5765/61.)

Rhodesia and Nyasaland
Agency inquiry for bathing caps. (E.S.B. 13815/62.)
Agency inquiry for agricultural equipment. (E.S.B. 13320/62.)
Economic report, January-March 1962. (C.R.E. 751/3/R.)

Ruanda-Urundi
Inquiry for whisky; vehicle spares and accessories; textiles; hoes and pangas. (E.S.B. 12562/62.)

South Africa
Orange River Development Project. (E.S.B. 2465/61.)

Spain/Sweden
Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 68/55.)

Switzerland
Market report on commercial laundry and dry-cleaning machinery and equipment. (E.S.B. 8755/62.)
Economic report, March 1962. (C.R.E. 2838/60.)

Tanganyika
Agency inquiry for canned goods; men's clothing; silverware; stationery. (E.S.B. 13896/62.)

The Trucial States
Market report on radio receivers, record players, tape-recorders and television receivers. (E.S.B. 5642/62.)

Trinidad
Agency inquiry for cotton piece goods; furnishing fabrics; men's shoes. (E.S.B. 13638/62.)

Turkey/Bulgaria
Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 3109/55.)

United Arab Republic (Egypt)
Inquiry for printing machinery. (E.S.B. 13395/62.)
Economic report for 1961. (C.R.E. 577/61.)
Economic report, March 1962. (C.R.E. 1886/62.)

United States of America
Agency inquiry for leather goods. (E.S.B. 10414/62.)
Inquiry for under floor wiring systems. (E.S.B. 13841/62.)
Inquiry for water meters. (E.S.B. 13875/62.)
Inquiry for stationery; printed matter. (E.S.B. 13327/62.)
Inquiry for knitwear; sports clothing; giftware. (E.S.B. 13241/62.)
Inquiry for hard haberdashery. (E.S.B. 13838/62.)
Inquiry for gymnasium equipment; park amusement equipment; powered lawn mowers. (E.S.B. 13621/62.)
Inquiry for foodstuffs. (E.S.B. 13876/62.)
Manufacture under licence – rubber moulding processes and machinery; metal forming machines. (E.S.B. 13818/62.)
Trade shows in the new York area to be visited by an Officer of the British Consulate General – further information. (E.S.B. 5180/62.)

Yugoslavia
Inquiry for machinery and plant. (E.S.B. 12112/62.)

NOTICE

The use of an alphabetical sequence as an easy reference has been found impracticable in the compilation of the Tariff Customs and Import Regulations of Overseas Countries. Every attempt is made therefore to group countries by Continents as far as possible. The leading notice is selected on the basis of its overall importance to traders. The fact that a country occasionally appears out of context arises from technical modifications unavoidable in the making-up of these pages.

Regional Organization of the Board of Trade

For information and guidance on export matters or on any other aspect of the work of the Board of Trade – including, for example, advice about location, which is available to industrial concerns seeking to expand or to develop new projects – you are invited to get in touch in the first instance with the nearest Regional Office. If you would prefer it, the Controller or a senior member of his staff, will gladly arrange to meet you at your own address. The names of the Controllers and the addresses and Subscriber Trunk Dialling Codes of the Regional Offices of the Department are given below.

NORTHERN REGION. Clarendon House, Clayton Street West, Newcastle-upon-Tyne 1. (Tel.: Newcastle 27550. Code: ONE 2. 27550.)
R. Wood.

NORTH EASTERN REGION. Pearl Chambers, East Parade, Leeds, 1. (Tel.: Leeds 31761. Code: OLE 2. 31761.)
E. Atherton.

EASTERN REGION. Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: Tate 4355.)
D. A. Wilson, C.B.E.

LONDON AND SOUTH EASTERN REGION. Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: Tate 4355.)
Barry Kay, C.B.E.

SOUTH WESTERN REGION. Government Buildings, Burghill Road, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol. (Tel.: Bristol 62-2851. Code: OBR 2. 62-2851.)
M. Weber.

WALES. Government Buildings, Gabalfa, Cardiff. (Tel. Cardiff 62151. Code: OCA 2. 62151.)
R. W. Daniel, C.B.E.

MIDLAND REGION. Somerset House, 37 Temple Street, Birmingham, 2. (Tel.: Birmingham Midland 8221. Code: 021. MID 8221.)
P. J. L. Homan.

NORTH WESTERN REGION. 76 Newton Street, Manchester, 1. (Tel.: Manchester Central 2171. Code: 061. CEN 2171.)
R. J. Forbes.

SCOTLAND. 40 George Street, Glasgow, C.1. (Tel.: Glasgow Bell 4455. Code: 041. BEL 4455.) District Office: 29a High Street, Inverness. (Tel.: Inverness 31998. Code: OIN 2. 31998.)
C. J. A. Whitehouse, O.B.E.

NORTHERN IRELAND. Ministry of Commerce (Northern Ireland), Chichester House, Chichester Street, Belfast. (Tel.: Belfast 28271. Code: OBE 2. 28271.)
H. E. Jones, C.B.E.

Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations in Overseas Countries

FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

Application for Increased Duty

FEDERAL NOTICE No. 313, published in the *Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland Government Gazette* of April 20, 1962, states that the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has received an application for an increase in the Customs duty applicable to the following commodities.

The United Kingdom pays the Column D rate of duty.

Tariff Item	Description of Commodity	Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
		Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent*
129	Motor vehicles and trailers therefor:				
	(d) Parts and spare parts and accessories, n.e.e.				
	Present wording and duties:				
	(iii) other . . . . *ad val.*	25	15	5	5
	Proposed wording and duties:				
	(iii) windows and windscreens whether or not framed but not including frames imported separately *ad val.*	40	30	20	20
	(iv) other . . . *ad val.*	25	15	5	5

Where United Kingdom trade organizations are thought to be interested in the above application they are being informed and it is suggested that any United Kingdom firm desiring to make representations to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and belonging to a trade organization, should get in touch with that body in the first instance. Firms proposing to make independent representations to the Federal Authorities and desiring further information relating to the above should address their inquiries to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, quoting reference C.R.E. 4564/62. The closing date for the receipt of such representations is June 1, 1962.

Rebate of Duty for Manufacturing Purposes

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT notice No. 105, published in the *Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland Government Gazette* of April 20, 1962, amends the Third Schedule (Manufacturers' Rebates) to the Customs and Excise (Industrial Drawbacks and Rebates) Regulations, 1960, published in Federal Government notice No. 274 of 1960, details of which were given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of September 30, 1960 (page 781). The amendments are as follows:

(a) in that part relating to the ELECTRIC STOVE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY by the repeal of the note to the heading and by the substitution therefor of the following note:

(Being the manufacture of stoves fitted with ovens which are independently heated by elements provided for in this part).

(b) In that part relating to the RADIO, ELECTRICAL SOUND REPRODUCER AND ELECTRONIC APPLIANCES MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY by the insertion of the following item under the appropriate headings as indicated:

Goods	Item	Effective Rate of Duty			
		Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
		Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Frequency modulation tuners .	154 (b) (ii) (B)	25	15	15	Free

Further Application for Increased Duty

THE BRITISH Trade Commissioner at Salisbury has reported that the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has received the following application for an increase in the Customs duties applicable to the following commodities. The United Kingdom pays the Column D rate of duty:

Tariff Item	Description of Commodity	Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
162	(3) Building lime: calcined limestone, dolomite or magnesite, slaked or unslaked, but otherwise plain:				
	Present duties . . *ad val.*	10%	5%	Free	Free
	Proposed duties:				
	(a) Building lime . *ad val.*	10%	5%	Free	Free
	(b) Calcined limestone, dolomite or magnesite, slaked or unslaked, but otherwise plain. *ad val.*	35%	30%	25%	25%

Where United Kingdom trade organizations are thought to be interested in the above application they are being informed and it is suggested that any United Kingdom firm desiring to make representations to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and belonging to a trade organization should get into touch with that body in the first instance. Inquiries from firms wishing to make independent representations or desiring information on any other point relating to the above, should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, quoting reference C.R.E. 4908/62.

The closing date for the receipt of representations by the Federal Ministry of Commerce and Industry is May 11, 1962.

SOUTH AFRICA

Import Control

THE FIRST SECRETARY (Commercial) at Pretoria has reported the following information affecting the South African Import Control Regulations:

(1) Permits for Goods on Restricted List

It has been decided by the Import Control Authorities that applications for specific permits for goods appearing on the Restricted List on the conversion ratio of R.1 for R.1 in respect of the first R.3,000 of an importer's annual quota, vide paragraph 5 of Government Notice 1191 of December 8, 1961 (see *Board of Trade Journal* of December 22, 1961, page 1281) will be met without the need for applicants to furnish reasons for not obtaining their requirements locally. The foregoing will also apply in the case of conversion at the unfavourable ratio of R.2 for R.1.

(2) Import Permits for Piece-goods on the Basis of Cut, Make and Trim

Importations of textile piece-goods for manufacture on the basis of cut, make and trim, will be treated in the same way as textiles imported by manufacturers. In respect of C.M.T. importations, firms may apply for additional import facilities to enable them to maintain stocks on a level representing six months consumption.

Customs' Tariff Application

CUSTOMS TARIFF Application List No. 300 published as Government Notice No. 261 in the *Republic of South Africa Government Gazette* of April 13, 1962, states that the Board of Trade and Industries has received the following representations affecting the Republic's Customs Tariff:

For an increase in duty on:

(1) Completely assembled commercial and catering refrigeration units such as ice cream conservators and beverage coolers from free to 20 per cent. *ad valorem*. (B.T.I. Ref. 72/9/3.) (Applicant: J. Brockhouse (S.A.) Ltd., P.O. Box 50, Cleveland, Transvaal.)

(2) Sewing, embroidery, darning and crochet yarn, threads and twists, containing 50 per cent. or more by weight of cotton by amending item 76 (4) as follows:

'76 (4) (a) Sewing thread, on reels, in lengths of not more than 400 yards, embroidery, darning and crochet yarn, threads and twists, containing 50 per cent. or more by weight of cotton – 5 per cent (intermediate column) and 10 per cent. (maximum column).

(b) Sewing thread in units of more than 400 yards containing 50 per cent. or more by weight of cotton – 15 per cent. (intermediate column) and 25 per cent. (maximum column). (B.T.I. Ref. 123/9/5/1.) (Applicant: Asco Limited, P.O. Box 4313, Johannesburg.)

NOTE: Item 76 (4) at present reads as follows:

76 (4) Sewing, embroidery, darning and crochet yarn, threads and twists containing 50 per cent. or more by weight of cotton – 5 per cent. (intermediate column) and 10 per cent. (maximum column).

Where United Kingdom trade organizations are thought to be interested in the above applications they are being informed, and it is suggested that any United Kingdom firm wishing to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belonging to a trade organization, should get into touch with that body in the first instance. Firms proposing to make independent representations to the South African Authorities and desiring further information relating to the above should address their inquiries to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, quoting reference (1) C.R.E. 4399/62; (2) C.R.E. 4400/62.

(*Continued on page* 979)

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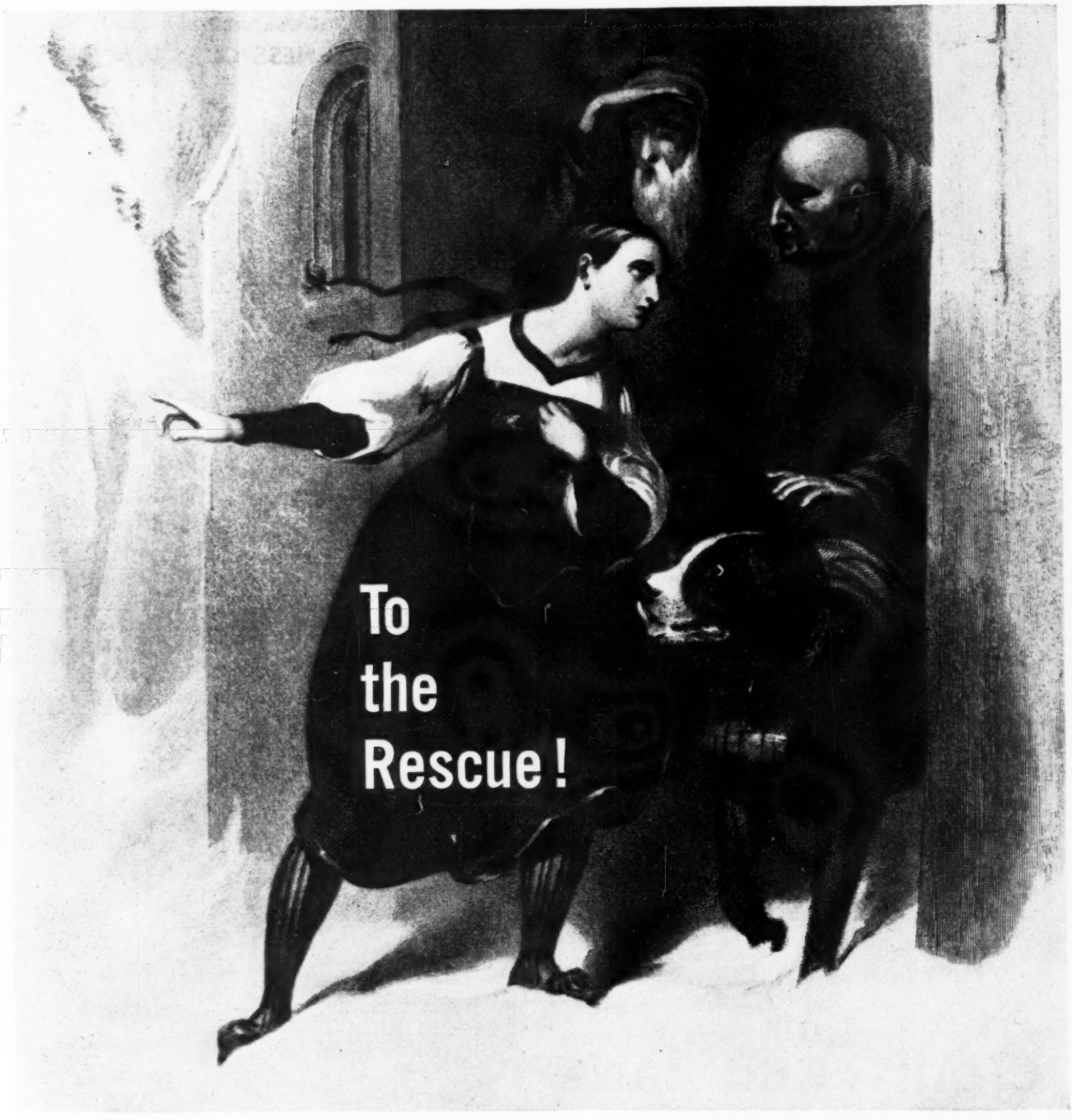

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South Africa (*Continued*)

SOUTH AFRICA

Rebate of Duty for Manufacturing Purposes

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. R609 published in the Republic of South Africa *Government Gazette* of April 19, 1962 amends the Second Schedule of the Customs Tariff and provides for the rebate of duty to the extent set out below on the following goods when imported or withdrawn from bond by registered manufacturers for use in the industry specified.

Item No.	Article	Rebate of Duty
451	TEXTILE INDUSTRY: By the addition, after paragraph (16), of the following paragraph: (17) Beta-naphthol flakes, sodium acetate and sodium sulphate, for use as textile-auxiliaries	To the extent of the intermediate duty.

ETHIOPIA

Exchange Control

THE EXCHANGE Controller of the State Bank of Ethiopia, in a notice dated March 31, 1962, has issued revised regulations on the subject of foreign currency remittances abroad.

The main differences between the new regulations and those previously in force are:

(a) Certain categories of foreign materials may 'normally' remit abroad up to 35 per cent. (instead of only 30 per cent.) of their annual taxed income.
(b) Except in the case of foreigners recruited abroad on Government contracts, this concession ceases after six years' residence in Ethiopia.
(c) A more liberal attitude towards applications submitted by permanent residents for foreign currency to meet educational, medical and certain other expenses abroad.

These regulations are effective as from April 2, 1962. Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: Trafalgar 8855, Extn. 2449.)

MALAGASY REPUBLIC

Global Quotas—January to June 1962

DETAILS of the Malagasy global quotas for the first half of 1962 have been received and will be published in next week's *Board of Trade Journal*. Most of the quotas have been slightly increased as compared with those for the second half of 1961 (see *Board of Trade Journal* of August 25, 1961, pages 432-434). Applications for import licences must be submitted from May 7-14, 1962.

INDIA

Import Duties Modified

UNDER G.S.R. 219 (Customs 24), dated February 16, 1962, the Government of India exempts steel sections falling under item 63 (28) of the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (32 of 1934), for the manufacture of wheels for commercial motor vehicles, from so much of the Customs duty as is in excess of 25 per cent. *ad valorem*.

This notification shall be in force up to and including August 15, 1962.

Budget 1962-63

THE CENTRAL Government Budget for 1962-63 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on April 23, 1962. An account of the chief provisions will be published in the next issue of the *Journal*, but in the meantime inquirers may obtain details from the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Room 4108, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Telephone: Trafalgar 8855, Extn. 2309.)

PAKISTAN

Imports of Gift Parcels

A PRESS NOTE dated March 26, 1962, and issued by the Pakistan Ministry of Commerce says that it has been decided that henceforth gift parcels containing any article other than books, magazines and medicines will not be allowed to be imported into the country. An exception will, however, be made in the case of foreigners who may be allowed to import for their personal and private use only, items of foodstuff and drink up to a maximum value of Rs. 150 once every six months for which they will have to obtain prior permission from the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports.

Books, magazines and medicines can, however, be imported without an import permit up to a maximum C. and F. value of Rs. 150 provided they are for the personal use of the importer. A Notification to this effect has already been issued.

This decision does not apply to foreign nationals who enjoy certain privileges to import goods for their personal and private use under agreement with Government or Semi-Government Organizations.

Imports of Electric Motors

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN Press Note. E. No. 1698K dated April 12, 1962 says that the term 'Special purpose' electric motors in the range of 1h.p. to 30 h.p., both inclusive, in the licensable list for the January-June shipping period (Group M-2 item 3 on page 187 of the *Board of Trade Journal* date January 26, 1962), is confined to the following types of electric motors only:

1. Squirrel cage, screen protected with shaft extension on both sides.
2. Explosion proof motors, squirrel cage.
3. Double cage protected type.
4. Pole changing three-phase motors.
5. Double cage three-phase motors.

BURMA

Issue of Import Licences

THE DIRECTORATE of Imports and Exports of the Government of the Union of Burma has announced that import licences for the import of the following goods for the shipping period ending September 30, 1962, were issued to importers on April 9:

1. Burmese raw medicines.
2. Scientific, surgical and optical instruments and apparatus.
3. Chemicals.
4. Coal-tar dyes.
5. Newsprint.

Import Licence Announcement

THE GOVERNMENT of the Union of Burma has announced that with effect from April 10, 1962, bicycle tyres, tubes and flaps may not be imported under Open General Licence No. 7.

JAPAN

Further Liberalization of Imports

THE Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry has announced that with effect from April 1 a number of items were added to those which may be imported under the Automatic Approval System and the Automatic Fund Allocation System. Licences are issued freely under both these systems. It is stated that the relaxation raises the proportion of imports liberalized from 70 per cent. to 73 per cent.

Lists showing all items subject to the Automatic Approval and Automatic Fund Allocation Systems may be examined at Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 724, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Ext. 134.)

AUSTRALIA

Reference to Special Advisory Authority

DETAILS were given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of March 2, 1962, page 472, of the Australian Government's decision in accordance with which quantitative restrictions may in future be imposed as an alternative or as an addition to temporary duties.

A reference has now been made to the Special Advisory Authority in respect of **Paper** classifiable under Tariff Items 334 (G) (4) (b), 334 (G) (6) and 334 (O) (1) (c), **paper boards** classifiable under Tariff Items 334 (Q) (3) and 334 (R) and **paper felt** and **carpet felt paper** classifiable under Tariff Item 334 (T).

Details of the Tariff Items under which the above-mentioned goods are dutiable are given below:

Tariff Item	Goods	British Preferential	Most Favoured Nation	General
334	Paper, viz.:			
	(G) (4) M.G. litho, M.G. poster and all other M.G. printing papers:			
	(a) As prescribed by Departmental By-laws per ton	Free	£4	£4
	(b) Other . . per ton	£19	£21	£21
	AND, IN ADDITION, except in respect of goods in direct transit to Australia on or before June 28, 1961, a TEMPORARY DUTY of . per ton	£9	£9	£9
	(G) (6) Wrapping, other than wrapping paper covered by paragraph (1), of all colours (creped or uncreped), including the following whether creped or uncreped, when not covered by paragraph (1), viz., browns, caps not elsewhere specified, casings, sealings, nature or ochre browns, sulphites, krafts (sulphates), sugars, and all other bag papers, candle carton papers; cartridge paper (other than offset and drawing):			
	(a) As prescribed by Departmental By-laws per ton	£19	£21	£21
	(b) Other . . per ton	£19	£21	£21
	AND, IN ADDITION, except in respect of goods in direct transit to Australia on or before June 28, 1961, a TEMPORARY DUTY of . per ton	£9	£9	£9
	(O) (1) Cover paper and pressings:			
	*(a) As prescribed by Departmental By-laws per ton	Free	£4	£4
	*(b) The free on board price per ton of which is not less than the price per ton as defined by Departmental By-laws per ton	Free	£4	£4
	(c) Other . . per ton	£19	£21	£21
	(Q) Strawpaper, strawboard other than corrugated, and boards, n.e.i.:			
	*(1) As prescribed by Departmental By-laws . per ton	Free	£4	£4
	*(2) The free on board price per ton of which is not less than the price per ton as defined by Departmental By-laws per ton	Free	£4	£4
	(3) Other:			
	(a) As prescribed by Departmental By-laws per ton	£9	£14	£14
	(b) Strawpaper; strawboard other than corrugated per ton	£9	£14	£14
	(c) Leatherboard; imitation leatherboard . per ton	£9	£14	£14
	(d) Other . . per ton	£9	£14	£14
	AND, IN ADDITION, except in respect of goods in direct transit to Australia on or before June 28, 1961, a TEMPORARY DUTY of . per ton	£9	£9	£9
	(R) Millboards	Free	Free	Free
	(T) Paper felt and carpet felt paper, irrespective of weight per ton	£12	£14	£14
	NOTE: Kraft, Liner and Corrugated paper are liable to additional imposts under the provisions of the Customs Tariff (Dumping and Subsidies) Act.			

*These items are shown for information only, and do not form part of the reference.
NOTE: Specific rates are shown in Australian currency: £A125 = £ Sterling 100.

In the short time available for investigation United Kingdom interests wishing to make their views known to the Special Advisory Authority will no doubt get in touch with their Australian agents or with the London Office of the Australian Association of British Manufacturers, 42 Leicester Square, London, W.C.2. (Telephone: Whitehall 5072).

Any inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Board of Trade, Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Telephone: Trafalgar 8855, Extn. 2612 or 2840) quoting reference No. C.R.E. 3475/62).

Revision of Customs By-laws

THE AUSTRALIAN Department of Customs and Excise have announced changes in the By-laws shown below:

New By-laws

The undermentioned goods will be admitted under the following tariff item until further notice:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
DRUGS AND CHEMICALS:		
Medicines, viz.:		
Fluocinolone acetonide	285 (B) (1)	Free

Amended By-laws

The following By-law has been amended to apply to the goods as shown:

LENSES, ophthalmic prescription, imported for high vacuum metallic film coating and forthwith to be exported, under security	400	Free

Period By-law to be continued

The following goods will continue to be admitted under By-law provided they are entered as set out in the first column:

COTTON:		
Raw:		
Otherwise classifiable under Item 432 (A) or (B) in quantities, types and qualities and subject to compliance with conditions approved by the Minister .	432 (C)	Free
The following goods are approved for entry under Item 432 (C) provided entered for home consumption on or before March 31, 1963:		
Raw cotton:		
(a) Exceeding $\frac{7}{8}$ inch staple of middling and better grade, irrespective of quantity.		
(b) Subject to the production of a clearance as to quantity from the Cotton Marketing Board:		
(i) Knitting and weaving grades not covered by (a) above;		
(ii) Waste;		
(iii) Linters, completely untreated and not purified and/or bleached.		

Decisions on Tariff Classifications

THE AUSTRALIAN Department of Customs and Excise have announced the following decisions on the application of the Australian Tariff:

FISH CRUSTACEANS AND MOLLUSCS (not including soup):		
Fish meal:		
Made from putrid fish and offal	402 (B)	Free
Heads:		
Putrid		

Tariff Board Inquiry

THE AUSTRALIAN Minister for Trade has referred to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the question whether assistance should be accorded the production of:

1. Magnet Winding Wire (Tariff Item 181 (B) (5)).
2. Condensation, poly-condensation and poly-addition products, whether or not modified or polymerized, and whether or not linear or unsaturated polyester type, with or without glass reinforcing fibres in the form of sheets, strips and plates, whether or not corrugated but not further worked. (Tariff Item 369 (D) (4)).

These references have been made as a result of representations by local manufacturers.

This matter has been reported by telegraph by the British Senior Trade Commission at Canberra, who has been asked by the Australian authorities to notify them at the earliest possible date if any United Kingdom interests propose to tender evidence. In

Australia (*Continued*)

accordance with normal procedure, notification in this instance should be given to the Australian authorities not later than **May 23, 1962.** Before this date, therefore, United Kingdom Trade Associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Tariff Board should so advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, quoting reference No. (1) C.R.E. 4913/62 and (2) C.R.E. 4914/62.

Full details of the Tariff Items mentioned above will be published in the next issue of the *Board of Trade Journal* and meanwhile may be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Extn. 679.)

NEW ZEALAND

Tariff Classifications

THE New Zealand Customs Department have announced the following decisions in interpretation of the Customs Tariff:

Tariff Item No.	Decision	B.P.	General
120 (1)	Metilar.		
120 (1)	Orabolin.		
120 (1)	Synalar.		
269 (1) (a)	Parchment board, embossed, 12½ pt. (·0125 caliper), on declaration by manufacturer for use by him only in making lampshades.		
448 (3)	Anglamol 93	3%	20%
	Emulsifiers, etc.:		
448 (3)	Sipon LK6, LK6N, ES	..	..
448 (3)	Sodium PT8 sulphonate	..	..
	Metalworkers:		
	Fluxes, etc.:		
448 (3)	Houghto Draw 3109	..	..
	Gelling, etc.:		
	Approved:		
448 (3)	Sipromide IP, LD	..	..
	Labels:		
448 (3)	Textile piece-goods exceeding 6 in. in width, self adhesive, in rolls, on declaration by a manufacturer for use by him only in making self-adhesive labels for use on plastic squeeze bottles.	3%	20%
	Rubber:		
448 (3)	Rubber masterbatch (synthetic rubber containing carbon black with or without oil extenders).	3%	10%
	Veterinary medicines:		
	The following substances declared, etc.:		
448 (3)	Methyridine	3%	3%

A list of decisions to admit various drugs, chemicals and medicinal preparations under Tariff Item 121 (3) has also been published recently. A copy of this list can be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 809, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Ext. 276.)

Import Licensing Arrangements

THE NEW ZEALAND Customs Department have issued the following particulars of decisions relating to the Import Licensing Schedule for the 1962-63 period:

Item Code 67.03 – Corrugated Sheet Iron

1962/3 period licences for corrugated iron may be available, to the extent of 5 per cent. of their value for imports prior to July 1, 1962.

Item Code 65.18 – Light Weight Woollen Materials not exceeding 6 ozs. per square yard

Consideration will be given to transfers from item code 65.21. Textile piece goods, woven, containing in any proportion man-made discontinuous fibres, etc., weighing not less than 6 ozs. per square yard, etc., to permit the importation of light weight woollen materials not exceeding 6 ozs. per square yard, item code 65.18.

BRAZIL

Amendments to Customs Tariff

THE FOLLOWING alteration has been made to the Brazilian Customs Tariff and came into force on March 31, 1962.

Resolution No. 248 of February 22, 1962.

Includes in the General Import Category the following equipment:

84-89 – Automatic electric envelope opening machines.
– Semi-automatic electric envelope opening machines, manually fed.
– Electric paper folding machines for office use.
– Electric machine for inserting correspondence into envelopes.

ARGENTINA

Emergency Surcharge on Imports

H.M. EMBASSY at Buenos Aires report the publication of Argentine Government Decree No. 2998 of April 9, 1962, which places an extra surcharge of 20 per cent. on imports. The full text of the decree is as follows:

Article 1: An emergency surcharge of 20 per cent. is hereby created which shall be applied to all imported goods including those covered by special regulations and those which at the date of issuance of this Decree were exempt from the payment of surcharges. This surcharge shall be determined on the normal or index price ('aforo') in accordance with Decrees Nos. 8158/61 and 11.260/61 (the *Board of Trade Journal* of November 10, 1961, page 994, refers), and shall be added to those at present in force.

Article 2: The surcharge created by virtue of Article 1 above shall not be applicable in the following cases:

(a) Merchandise shipped (afloat) destined to the Argentine Republic or in an Argentine port on the date of this Decree.
(b) Merchandise covered by an irrevocable letter of credit opened in local authorized institutions prior to the date of this Decree and in force at the time of shipment.
(c) Merchandise covered by the conditions as laid down in Decree No. 12108/61 and connected Decrees. (That is merchandise on which Argentine grants concessions to other members of the Latin American Free Trade Association.)
(d) Merchandise imported in accordance with Decrees authorizing investments of capital (Law 14.780) or production lines (Decree No. 13277/59), issued prior to the date of the present Decree.
(e) Machinery exempt from the payment of surcharges by virtue of Decree No. 2198/62 (see 'Surcharges on Machinery' below.)

In the cases of items (a) and (b) above, merchandise should be cleared in Customs before September 30, 1962, in order to qualify for exemption of surcharges.

Sales Tax

DECREE NO. 2997 of April 9 increases the sales tax from 10 to 13 per cent. with effect from May 1, 1962. Transactions contracted prior to the date of the decree are not affected provided that the price agreed is stipulated in a public or private contract and the goods are delivered before September 30, 1962.

Imports in connection with Motor Vehicle Manufacturing Plans

DECREE NO. 2999 of April 9 provides for the suspension, temporarily and until further notice, of the granting of foreign exchange certificates (it appears that this should in fact read customs clearance certificates) by the Secretariat for Industry and Mining for the third quarter of the year in connection with plans for the manufacture of motor vehicles approved under Decrees Nos. 3693/59 and 6567/61. The lifting of the suspension will be effected in due course by joint resolution of the Ministry of Economy and the Secretariat for Industry and Mining.

Surcharges on Machinery

IT WAS REPORTED in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 2 that a surcharge of 40 per cent. had been placed on all machinery not subject to higher surcharges by Decree No. 904 of January 26. Decree No. 2198 of March 9 now specifies the conditions on which machinery is exempt from the surcharge, as follows:

Article 1: (a) Afloat, destined to an Argentine port on the date of Decree No. 904/62.
(b) Covered by a documentary irrevocable letter of credit opened in a local bank, prior to the date of Decree No. 904/62, even if such credit was not confirmed at the time.

In these cases, imports free from the payment of surcharges shall be authorized by the National Administration of Customs.

Article 2: The Ministry of Economy, by resolution decreed jointly with the Finance Secretariat, may also authorize the import, free of surcharge, of machinery referred to in Article 1 of Decree No. 904/62, which is introduced into the country as a result of firm purchases made prior to the date of same, always provided that documentary evidence can be shown.

Article 3: For the purposes of the foregoing article the following documentary evidence may be accepted provided the date of same was prior to that of Decree No. 904/62:

(a) Guarantees or credits granted or guaranteed by local banks.
(b) Credits granted or guaranteed by official institutions in the exporting country.
(c) Contracts and/or agreements of true date (fecha cierta) in conformity with Argentine legislation.

(*Continued on next page*)

Argentina (*Continued*)

Article 4: The corresponding authorization may be granted provided the machinery is mentioned specifically in the documentary evidence and shipment of same has been or will be effected within the period authorized for the operation on the date of Decree No. 904/62, extensions beyond said date will not be considered.

Article 5: Notwithstanding the conditions established above, authorization to import free from the payment of surcharges may be granted, when on the basis of other considerations the conditions as laid down in Article 2 may be deemed to be fulfilled.

In these cases, the corresponding authorization shall be granted by a Resolution issued by the Ministry of Economy taken in conjunction with the Secretariat of State for Finance.

Petroleum Prices

DECREE NO. 3027 of April 10 established the following prices for the sales of petroleum products with effect from April 11:

(a) Ordinary motor spirits, in bulk or from a pump, seven pesos per litre.
(b) Special motor spirit, with a minimum of eighty octane, ten pesos per litre.

On settling the retentions due to producers or importers of petroleum and its derivatives, the Executive Power will decide how the proceeds of the increase in price resulting from this decree will be allocated amongst the various Special Funds which participate in the commercialization of fuels.

All those undertaking the sale of liquid fuels, derived from petroleum, must advise the Central Office or Branches of the petroleum supplies, by sworn declaration and by registered post, within 15 days of the date of the present decree, of their stock of motor spirit, both ordinary and special as at the time indicated in Article 2, in order to permit the invoicing and the subsequent payment of the increase in prices.

VENEZUELA

Customs Tariff

BY A RESOLUTION published in the Venezuelan *Official Gazette* of April 2, 1962, and effective from May 2, 1962, the Customs Tariff has been amended as follows:

Item No.	Description	Duty
272-06-00	Sulphur, not refined, in any form	Free
292-04	Plants, seeds, flowers and other parts of plants, n.e.s., mainly for use in medicines or perfumery (fresh or dried, whole, crushed, ground or pulverized):	
292-04-05	Used in the manufacture of insecticides, fungicides and the like	Free
511-09	Inorganic chemical elements and compounds, n.e.s.:	
511-09-29	Other inorganic compounds, n.e.s.:	
511-09-29	For the manufacture of insecticides, fungicides and the like	Free
512	Organic chemicals.	
512-09	Organic compounds, n.e.s.:	
512-09-18	Other organic compounds, n.e.s.:	
512-09-18-1	Used in the manufacture of insecticides, fungicides and the like	Free
512-09-18-9	Unspecified	Bs. 2·00
599-02-00	Insecticides, fungicides, disinfectants (including those prepared for animals) and other similar products other than medicinal products, fumigants, disinfectant soaps or deodorants:	
599-02-02	Insecticides, fungicides and the like	Bs. 2·00
599-02-09	Unspecified	Free

NOTE: The following disinfectant products are classified within this item: Basil oil, mercury bichloride in pastilles, Chlorazene, Neol liquid, Lysoform, Lysol, mercury oxycyanide in pastilles, paradichlorobenzol (in any form) Quinosol (in powder or pastille form), Saphophenol, Solpho.

By a further Resolution, also published in the Venezuelan *Official Gazette* of April 2, 1962, and effective from May 2, 1962, the Customs Tariff has been amended as follows:

Item No.	Description	Duty
641-19	Paper, card and paper board, n.e.s.:	
641-19-10	Paperboard, n.e.s., not cut to size:	
641-19-10-3	White or semi-white carton used in the manufacture of containers for milk products and fruit juices *Note:* Previous classification from the Ministry of the Treasury is required.	Bs. 0·50
641-19-10-9	Other paperboard, n.e.s., not cut to size	Bs. 0·50

Hints to Businessmen

A REVISED edition of the booklet on Algiers has been published in the series of 'Hints to Business Men.'

British business men who intend visiting that country on export business can obtain copies of the booklet on application to the Board of Trade, Directories and Notices Section, Room 0348, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Telephone: Trafalgar 2928.)

MEXICO

Import Licensing

DECREES PUBLISHED recently in the Mexican *Diario Oficial*, and effective on the date of their publication, made goods under the following headings subject to prior import licence:

Published on April 7, 1962

721.99.99 Hand tools of any kind, n.s.m. (In addition this restriction includes steel drills of all kinds and types.)
743.00.05 Moulded pieces with a base of iron or aluminium alloys, whether or not permanently magnetized, providing that it is proved at the time of Customs inspection that they can be permanently magnetized; for use in electronic apparatus, when each piece weighs up to 1,500 grammes.
743.07.00 Separate and spare parts for mechanical hand tools. (In addition this restriction includes steel drills of all kinds and types.)
749.05.97 Separate and spare parts of iron or steel, whether or not alloyed with other metals, for machines and appliances used in agriculture, industry, mines or in the arts, weighing up to 5 kgs. (In addition this restriction includes steel drills of all kinds and types.)

Published on April 9, 1962

670.02.06 Iron or steel wire, with clasps, rivets and loops, for fastening packages.
670.02.07 Iron or steel wire, double, circular section, soldered parallelly over the whole of its length, each wire up to 3 mm. in diameter.
670.02.08 Iron or steel wire, up to 1 mm. in diameter, lead-coated, containing more than 20 per cent. of lead, for use as safety fasteners for milk bottle closures.
670.02.12 Iron or steel cables, whether or not they have a core of vegetable fibres.
670.02.13 Iron or steel wire, tinned, galvanized, bronzed, coppered or brassed, up to 3 mm. in diameter.
930.02.00 Explosion, air or spring arms, or other unspecified arms.
930.02.01 Arms and implements exclusively for exploding capsules or cartridges containing asphyxiating, poisonous or other substances.
930.03.05 Pistols for exploding gas cartridges or for signal lights, not suitable for firing metal projectiles.

Published on April 10, 1962

646.01.00 Tassels of cotton yarns, threads or fabrics.
646.01.01 Tassels of yarns, threads or fabrics of vegetable fibres other than cotton.
646.01.02 Tassels of yarns, threads or fabrics of animal fibres other than silk.
646.01.03 Tassels of yarns, threads or fabrics of artificial fibres or with admixture of another fibre than silk.
646.01.04 Tassels of yarns, threads or fabrics of silk or with admixture of another fibre.
649.19.00 Toilet puffs with fabric of any fibre, with or without hide or skin.
655.02.04 Glass capillary tubes, up to 65 cms. in length, with an exterior diameter of up to 2 mm., used for the manufacture of resistances for electrical apparatus.

Published on April 11, 1962

895.14.07 Separate parts of propelling pencils, not ball-pointed, called 'mechanisms', of base metal, including those which contain parts of other material.
895.14.10 Separate parts of fountain pens, not ball-pointed, called 'nibs', partly or wholly of precious metal.
895.14.12 Ball-point pens, propelling pencils, fountain pens and penholders, not of precious metal, with or without parts of base metal.
895.14.13 Ball-point pens, propelling pencils, fountain pens and penholders of gold or silver or gold or silver-plated, with or without parts of other materials, and those which contain precious metals in any proportion.
895.14.14 Separate spare parts for ball-point pens known as 'swaged tubes', i.e. tubes whose diameter is smaller at one end than the other, without ink and without ball point, of base metal.
895.14.15 Separate parts of fountain pens, not ball-pointed, called 'fillers', of any material.
895.14.16 Separate parts of fountain pens, not ball-pointed, called 'ink deposits', of rubber.
895.14.17 Separate parts of ball-point pens, propelling pencils or fountain pens, called 'caps', of base metal, with or without clip.

Mexico (*Continued*)

895.14.18 Separate parts of ball-point pens, propelling pencils or fountain pens, called 'clips', of base metal.
895.14.19 Separate parts of ball-point pens, propelling pencils or fountain pens, called 'barrels', of base metal.
895.14.20 Tubes of plastic, with or without parts of other materials, provided that it can be shown that the filler and nib of fountain pens are to be inserted into them.
895.14.96 Separate parts of ball-point pens, propelling pencils, fountain pens and penholders, of any material other than metal, n.s.m.

Published April 12, 1962

762.00.41 Curved or flexible tubes, cut to special size, identifiable as being exclusively for automobiles.

Further Import Licensing

DECREES published recently in the Mexican *Diario Oficial* and effective on the date of their publication made goods under the following headings subject to prior import licence:

Published on April 2, 1962

894.04.00 Eyes of all kinds, for dolls and other toys, except for those included under headings 894.04.01, 894.04.02 and 970.01.01.
894.04.01 Eyes of plastic materials, for dolls, consisting only of cornea and iris or pupil, without opening and closing mechanism (unmounted).
894.04.02 Eyes of plastic materials, for dolls, even when they have metal parts, with opening and closing mechanism (mounted in cavities of any material).
711.00.42 Separate parts and spare parts of iron or steel, cast or forged, for agricultural implements used for earth moving, except for those included in headings 711.00.40 and 711.00.41, weighing up to 5 kgs.
711.00.43 Separate parts and spare parts of iron or steel, cast or forged, for agricultural implements used for earth moving, except for those included in headings 711.00.40 and 711.00.41, weighing more than 5 kgs.

Published on April 3, 1962

516.00.01 Indian ink, liquid.
516.01.02 Ink for stamp pads.
572.02.98 Adhesives, n.s.m., weighing up to 5 kgs., including the immediate container.
893.07.00 Ink pads.

Published on April 4, 1962

766.01.00 Separate parts and spare parts of iron or steel, cast or forged, for the braking systems of rail cars, gondolas, platforms, and other railway rolling stock, except locomotives.
766.01.01 Separate parts and spare parts of iron or steel, cast or forged, for coachwork or bodies of all kinds for rail cars.
766.01.02 Separate parts and spare parts of iron or steel, cast or forged, for the rolling systems (trucks) of rail cars, gondolas, platforms, and other railway rolling stock, except locomotives and those specified under headings 766.00.04, 766.00.05 and 766.00.06.
766.01.03 Separate parts and spare parts of iron or steel, cast or forged, for the coupling or connecting systems of rail cars, gondolas, platforms and other railway rolling stock, except locomotives.

Immigration Tax Law

A NOTICE published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 2, 1961 (page 441) reported the introduction of a revised Immigration Tax Law regulating the taxes and entry duties payable by foreigners wishing to enter Mexico as tourists, business men or permanent residents.

A revision of this Law, effective from January 1, 1962, was published in the Mexican *Diario Oficial* on December 30, 1961.

A copy of a translation of the new revised Law is available for inspection at Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room 729, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411. Extn. 371.)

All inquiries about the revised Law should, however, be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Telephone: Trafalgar 8855. Extn. 2400), quoting Reference CRE/2904/59.

Construction Industries Survey

'Survey of Problems Before The Construction Industries' is the title of a report prepared by Sir Harold Emmerson, at the request of the Minister of Works. The survey focuses attention on those problems which are most significant for increased efficiency. Copies from H.M. Stationery Office. Price 1s. 6d.

Correction to Customs Tariff Change

THE FOLLOWING correction to the Mexican Customs Tariff changes reported in the *Board of Trade Journal* on March 30, 1962, page 711, was published in the *Diario Oficial* on April 10, 1962:

Tariff No. 715.08.40

For '. . . provided that both these latter have substitutes made in the country';

substitute '. . . provided that neither of these latter have substitutes made in the country.'

BARBADOS

Customs Tariff Changes

THE BOARD OF TRADE have received copies of Orders which provide for the following amendments to the Barbados Customs Tariff Act, 1921.

First Schedule – Import Duties

Items 642-01.2 and 642-01.3 should be amended so as to read:

No.	Item	For classification	For duty	Preference	General
642-01.2	Cardboard boxes and other containers of paper or of cardboard, including bags of paper reinforced with materials other than paper, to be used in the rum trade, or in the macaroni, spaghetti and other alimentary pastes industry, or in the confectionery and baking powder industries, or in the crisps industry or in the poultry industry	Lb.	Val.	Free	10%
642-01.3	Cardboard boxes and other containers of paper or cardboard, including bags of paper reinforced with materials other than paper, to be used otherwise than in the rum trade or in the macaroni, spaghetti and other alimentary pastes industry or in the confectionery and baking powder industries, or in the crisps industry or in the poultry industry . .	Lb.	Val.	10%	20%

Second Schedule – Table of Exemptions from Import Duty

The following should be inserted

1. After the item beginning 'Materials, including packaging materials' insert:

Materials, other than such materials as the Governor-in-Executive Committee may for the purposes of this paragraph declare by notice published in the *Official Gazette* to be obtainable in the Island, which are proved to the satisfaction of the Comptroller of Customs to have been imported by or on behalf of a person or company in this Island engaged in the manufacture of lead-acid accumulators – batteries in a factory employing not less than six persons, on the certificate of such person, or in the case of a company, on the certificate of the secretary of such company, that such materials are imported for use exclusively in the manufacture of lead-acid accumulators-batteries within such factory, subject to and in accordance with the conditions specified in the Customs Duties (Materials for the manufacture of Lead-acid Accumulators-Batteries) Order, 1962.

2. After the item beginning 'Machinery and apparatus other than office equipment' insert:

Machinery and equipment imported by or on behalf of a person or company in this Island engaged in remoulding, retreading and recapping tyres in a factory employing not less than six persons, on the certificate of such person, or in the case of a company, on the certificate of the secretary of such company, that such machinery and equipment is imported for use exclusively in the remoulding, retreading and recapping of tyres within such factory.

3. After the item beginning 'Materials and ingredients' insert:

Materials which are proved to the satisfaction of the Comptroller of Customs to have been imported by or on behalf of a person or company in this Island engaged in remoulding, retreading and recapping tyres in a factory employing not less than six persons, on the certificate of such person, or in the case of a company, on the certificate of the secretary of such company, that such materials are imported for use exclusively in the remoulding, retreading and recapping of tyres within such factory, subject to and in accordance with the conditions specified in the Customs Duties (Materials for use in Remoulding, Retreading, and Recapping Tyres) Order, 1962.

Any inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to the Board of Trade, Export Services Branch, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411 Ext. 378.)

Advertisement of Company Meeting

DICTAPHONE COMPANY LIMITED

RECORD PRODUCTION ACHIEVED

MR. LLOYD M. POWELL REVIEWS IMPROVED RESULTS

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Dictaphone Company Limited, was held recently in London. Mr. Lloyd M. Powell, the chairman, presided, and in his address to shareholders recorded his pleasure in being able to report an all-over improvement in the results of the year's trading dealt with in the accounts. These reflected a greater turnover and corresponding profit, not only in Dictaphone Company but in the trading results of Dictaphone Corporation, which embraces all countries not included in the British activity.

He continued: 'Last year I referred to our intention to lay a firmer foundation, for growth as well as continuing our efforts to improve sales and profits, and I am pleased to report that considerable progress has been made. Consolidated sales of the Corporation in 1961 were £13,523,816, compared with £13,193,360 in 1960. Total net profits in 1961 were £618,721, as compared with £543,337 in 1960. Our overall production has been the highest ever, limited only by the availability of skilled labour and materials.

'This was particularly gratifying having regard to the difficult political and economical situation which had manifested a world-wide unsettlement during the period under review. It must be remembered that while the suppliers of materials raise their prices with monotonous regularity with each increase in wages, we are faced with the fact that our competition is not only with other British manufacturers but also with Continental companies. Our price margins of profit must therefore tend to decrease rather than increase.

'In the rapidly expanding market for office dictation systems we retain our position of leadership. Improvements in our internal operations, progress with products of diversification, and renewed emphasis on research and development have contributed to the year's record. Your directors feel that the progressive policy of purchasing the most up-to-date high precision plant and equipment has been fully justified and will prove to be so in the future.

The stronger management installed in this, our British subsidiary company, was followed by a successful corporate change in our Canadian subsidiary, Dictaphone Corporation, Ltd. New responsibilities, have been given to the Canadian executives, who now report to a seven-member board of directors, three of whom are Canadians. Market opportunities for office dictation machines are growing significantly. Office workers are increasing faster than any other major group in the nation's work force. In the United States alone there are 24,300,000 office workers now (31 per cent. more than in 1950). It is expected that there will be 31,200,000 or about 37½ per cent. of the nation's workers in offices by 1970.

'Increased competitive activity has stimulated extra interest in dictation machine systems. We have full confidence in the quality of our products, in our sales force of more than 400 professional salesmen, and nearly 900 well-trained servicemen to further strengthen our position.

'In January of this year a new product, the Dictaphone "Travel-Master," was introduced. This new machine is made at our British factory at Acton, and it is already selling well in the United States. In a few months' time it will be available in this market. This versatile portable machine, weighing only 5 lb., uses our standard Dictabelt record. It is powered by built-in rechargeable batteries, is attractively priced and should contribute substantially to sales and profits. It completes the most comprehensive line of dictation machine systems offered to business, professions, government and institutions.

'With their strong well-balanced organizations, our companies are well prepared to profit by present and future opportunities. The prospect of wider sales is not confined to the Common Market, to which I referred in some detail in my speech last year. We are also very conscious of increased interests in the dominions and colonies. To review this ever-increasing opportunity our managing director, Mr. Clement Shread has, during the last three months, made an extensive tour of 35,000 miles and reports that in Australia, where we have an organization enjoying a wide coverage in what is rapidly becoming a very prosperous new world, our sales are running at 100 per cent. increase on those for the previous year. In New Zealand and South Africa, where Government restrictions hinder our progress, our products are well received and our representatives are making great efforts to overcome political handicaps.

'Undoubtedly one if the most impressive facts that emerged from Mr. Shread's long tour was the performance of the Travel-Master Portable Dictaphone machine, which he carried throughout his journey. The machine travelled many, many thousand miles, in extreme climatic conditions – by air, road, and sea – in the heat of the outback of Australia, in the high altitudes, and in the big game country of Kenya, and in the humidity of Singapore. It was used daily for many demonstrations, without failure, over a period of two months – truly a Travel-Master!

'It is, of course, difficult at present to forecast the trading pattern for the current year. Whilst, under present conditions, there is no doubt that with hard work, backed by knowledge and experience, we should continue to get increasing recognition for our products.

'I now beg to move the adoption of the accounts and the directors' report which have been in your hands for some time.

'I shall ask Mr. C. Harold Vernon to second this proposal.' This was put to the meeting and carried unanimously. The retiring directors, were re-elected, and Mr. F. Graham Maw proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman for presiding. This terminated the proceedings.

CANADA

Tariff Board Reference on Radio, T.V. and Electronics

AN ANNOUNCEMENT was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on November 17, 1961, giving details of the public hearing to be held on Monday, May 7, 1962, under the terms of Reference 123.

The Tariff Board have now decided to hold this reference in two separate hearings, one to deal with complete items and the second to deal with components and parts. Apparently a preliminary review of the proposals and briefs submitted suggests that for most of those concerned it will be more convenient if two separate hearings are held.

Accordingly, the first hearing, beginning May 7, will be for the purpose of considering those representations relating to complete items, such as radio receivers, television sets, record players, tape recorders and combinations thereof; test equipment and complete items used in radio and television broadcasting and in communication and navigation systems.

A second hearing, beginning Monday, October 1, 1962, will be held for the purpose of considering those representations relating to components, such as speakers, tubes, condensers, resistors, etc., and parts and materials.

Those whose proposals and submissions relate *only* to components, materials or parts need not attend the May hearing unless they wish to do so; their proposals and submissions will be on the agenda for the October hearing.

Those proposals and submissions which deal both with complete items and with components, parts and materials will be considered at the May hearing only insofar as they relate to complete items. The balance of such submissions will be considered at the October hearing.

Persons proposing to attend the October hearing should notify the Board's Secretary not later than Monday, September 17, 1962, to ensure the provision of adequate space.

Communications to the Tariff Board on all these matters should be addressed to the Secretary, 219 Argyle Avenue, Ottawa.

Tariff Board Hearing—Reference No. 128

THE CANADIAN Tariff Board has made its report on the public inquiry relating to Engineers' and Architects' Plans, Drawings and Blue Prints. A copy of the report is available for inspection at the Commercial Relations and Exports Department (Canada Section), Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Telephone: Trafalgar 8855, Extension 7751.)

'Made in Canada' Ruling

THE FOLLOWING ruling has been made for Customs purposes:

Of 'a class or kind made in Canada':
Rowing machines
Bicycle exercises
(Ruling effective May 7, 1962).

The above information is contained in Canadian Department of National Revenue Memorandum Series D51-35-1, dated April 16, 1962.

BELGIUM

Pneumatic Tyres and Inner Tubes Price Regulations

A BELGIAN Ministerial Order of April 3, 1962 (*Moniteur Belge* No. 86 of April 10, 1962), lays down that the selling price to the consumer of pneumatic tyres and inner tubes (other than those for bicycles, for bicycles fitted with an auxiliary motor or for aircraft) must be approved by the Minister of Economic Affairs and Energy.

The Order came into force on April 10, 1962, but the maximum prices resulting from the application of this Order will not come into force until May 1, 1962.

The full text of the above-mentioned Order (in French) may be seen at the Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room 807, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Extension 133 or 135.)

Potato Price Regulations

A BELGIAN Ministerial Order of April 17, 1962 (*Moniteur Belge* No. 94 of April 19, 1962) abrogates the Ministerial Order of April 7, 1962, which laid down maximum prices for the sale of edible potatoes by the wholesaler to the retailer and by the retailer to the consumer.

A notice regarding the Ministerial Order of April 7, 1962, was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of April 27, 1962, page 921.

PORTUGAL

Regulations Governing the Sale of Pharmaceutical Products

BY DECREE LAW No. 19078, published in *Diario do Governo* of March 15, 1962, the Portuguese Government has made known certain regulations covering the labelling, packaging, and analysis of pharmaceutical products for sale in Portugal.

A copy of the Law may be seen on application to Export Services Branch, Room 808, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Extensions 550 and 685.)

IRISH REPUBLIC

Budget Amendments of Import Duties

CERTAIN Import Duties have been amended by the recent Budgets in the Irish Republic. The new rates of duty effective from April 11, 1962, are as follows:

BEER

Tariff Ref. No.	Head of Duty	Rates of Duty
		£ s. d.
18/11	(a) Beer of the descriptions Mum, Spruce, Black Beer, etc., of which the worts are, or were before fermentation, of a specific gravity:	
	not exceeding 1,215° for every 36 gallons	47 8 0
	exceeding 1,215° for every 36 gallons	55 11 0
	(b) Beer of any other description of which the worts were before fermentation of a specific gravity of 1,055° for every 36 gallons	11 17 0
	Customs Drawback:	
	(c) Beer of an original specific gravity of 1,055° for every 36 gallons	11 16 9

In the case of (b) and (c), where the original specific gravity differs from 1,055°, the duty chargeable or the drawback payable, as the case may be, shall be varied proportionately.

SPIRITS

The Customs Duties below, replace those formerly chargeable under Tariff Ref. Nos. 209/1, 210/1, 211/1, 212/1, 213/1, 214/1, 215/1, 216/1, 217/1, 218/1, 219, 220, 221, and 222.

The bottling charges shown at Tariff Ref. No. 223 remain unaltered.

Head of Duty		Rates of Duty: Full	Rates of Duty: Preferential
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Perfumed Spirits:			
if warehoused 5 years or more	The liquid gallon	15 9 10	15 5 10
if not warehoused, or warehoused less than 5 years	do.	15 13 10	15 9 10
Liqueurs, cordials, mixtures and other preparations in bottle entered in such manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested:			
if warehoused 5 years or more	do.	13 1 5	12 18 1
if not warehoused, or warehoused less than 5 years	do.	13 4 9	13 1 5
Spirits of any description not heretofore mentioned, including naphtha and methylic alcohol purified so as to be potable, and mixtures and preparations containing spirit:			
if warehoused 5 years or more	The proof gallon	9 14 1	9 11 7
if not warehoused, or warehoused less than 5 years	do.	9 16 7	9 14 1
Recognized medical preparations, that is to say, mixtures, compounds and other preparations chargeable with duty in respect of the spirit contained in them or used in their preparation or manufacture, if recognized by the Revenue Commissioners as being used for medical purposes:			
in the case of any mixture, compound or preparation in bottle which is entered in such manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested	The liquid gallon	1 0 5	1 0 5
in any other case	The proof gallon	0 15 2	0 15 2

Note: Where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Revenue Commissioners that any spirits have been used for scientific purposes or used solely in the manufacture or preparation of articles recognized by them as being used for medical purposes, any duty paid on the spirits in excess of the rates applicable to Recognized Medical Preparations will be repaid.

(*Continued on next page*)

Registered Trade Mark (rtm) Goods in Overseas Tariff Lists

THE LISTS OF TARIFF, Customs and import regulation changes in overseas countries published in this section of the Journal sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.

Items which fall into this category will now be prefixed by the letters 'r t m'. Readers of the Journal should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom, but that in the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the description stated in brackets.

While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

Irish Republic (*Continued*)

TOBACCO

Tariff Ref. No.	Head of Duty	Rates of Duty
		£ s. d.
251/9	Unmanufactured:	
	If stripped or stemmed:	
	Containing 10 lb. or more of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof . . . . . the lb.	2 13 2
	Containing less than 10 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof . . . . . the lb.	2 19 1
	If unstripped or unstemmed:	
	Containing 10 lb. or more of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof . . . . . the lb.	2 13 1½
	Containing less than 10 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof . . . . . the lb.	2 19 0½

Head of Duty	Full	Preferential
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Manufactured:		
Cigars . . . . . the lb.	3 7 6	2 16 3
Cigarettes . . . . . the lb.	3 5 6	2 14 7
Cavendish or Negrohead . . the lb.	3 7 0	2 15 10
Cavendish or Negrohead manufactured in Bond . . . . . the lb.	3 6 6	2 15 5
Other manufactured tobacco . the lb.	3 5 0	2 14 2
Snuff containing more than 13 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof the lb.	3 4 6	2 13 9
Snuff not containing more than 13 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof the lb.	3 7 0	2 15 10

Rebate on Unmanufactured Tobacco:

(i) The rebate of 5d. per lb. payable to certain tobacco manufacturers is discontinued as on and from April 11, 1962.

(ii) On and after April 11, 1962, *every* licensed manufacturer of tobacco is entitled to receive a rebate as follows in respect of unmanufactured tobacco received by him upon which duty (Customs or Excise) has been paid:

	Rate of Rebate
Where the quantity received in any year commencing April 11:	
does not exceed 50,000 lb.	1s. 6d. per lb. for each lb. thereof
exceeds 50,000 lb.	1s. 6d. per lb. for each of the first 50,000 lb.

It will not be necessary for manufacturers to submit claims for the new rebate. Payments will be made monthly on foot of certificates given by the Officer of Custom and Excise who surveys the factory.

Rebate on Hard Pressed Tobacco:

The rebate on home-manufactured hard pressed tobacco is payable at the rate of 16s. 5d. per lb. in respect of such tobacco sold and sent out for use within the State on and after April 11, 1962.

FRANCE

Modification of Customs Duties

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of April 19, 1962, published a decree dated April 14, modifying the French Customs Tariff. The modifications apply to goods entering any of the countries of the French Customs Union except in those countries where the special tariffs differ from that of Metropolitan France.

Amendment

The following item has been amended to read:

Tariff No.	Description	Rate of Duty % *ad val.*
	Manufactured tobacco; tobacco extracts or sauces:	
24-02 A	Cigarettes	54 (1)
24-02 B	Cigars and cigarillos	24 (1)
24-02 C	Smoking tobacco	54 (1)
24-02 D	Chewing tobacco and snuff	30 (1)
24-02 E	Tobacco powder	12 (2)
24-02 F	Tobacco compressed or liquored, for making snuff . .	12 (2)
24-02 G	Tobacco extracts or sauces including tobacco water; tobacco agglomerated into the form of leaves; other . . .	12 (2)

(1) The importation of these products for the account of private persons is prohibited, except by special authorization of the Minister of Finance.
(2) The importation of these products for the account of private persons is prohibited.

Provisional Reductions of Duty

The duty on the following items has been provisionally reduced until December 31, 1962:

Tariff No.	Description	Reduced Rate of Duty % *ad val.*
	Ethers, ether-alcohols, ether-phenols, ether-alcohol-phenols, alcohol peroxides and ether peroxides, and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives:	
29-08 Ex D	Paramenthane hydroperoxide	17
	Other esters of mineral acids (excluding halides) and their salts, and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives:	
Ex 29-21	Trinonyl-phenyl phosphite for the manufacture of synthetic rubber, according to the conditions and formalities fixed by the competent authorities	17
	Organo-sulphur compounds:	
	Other than xanthates:	
29-31 Ex B (II)	Tertiary dodecylmercaptan	18
	Heterocyclic compounds, including nucleic acids:	
29-35 Ex O (VII) (a)	2H-[(2-Hydroxy-5-methyl) phenyl] benzotriazole	5
	N-(Gamma-dimethylaminopropyl)-iminodibenzyl-chlorhydrate *or* 5-(3-dimethylaminopropyl) 10-11-dihydro-5-H-dibenzo (b-f) azepine chlorhydrate	5
	(d)-3-Methoxy-N-methyl morphinane and its salts	5
	3 (Hydroxymethyl) pyridine and its salts . .	5
	6-Allyl-6-7-dihydro-5H-dibenzo (c-e)-azepine and its salts	5
	7-Chloro-2-methylamino-5-phenyl-3-H-1-4-benzo (f) diazepine-4-oxide and its salts . . .	5
	N-Isonicotinoyl-N isopropyl hydrazine . .	5
	2-Methyl-9-phenyl-2-3-4-9-tetrahydro 1-H-indeno (2, 1-c)-pyridine and its salts	5
	Bromide of -1-methyl-3-dimethyl carbamoyl-oxy-pyridinium	5
	(1)-3-Hydroxy-N-methyl morphinane and its salts	5
	Gamma picoline	6
	Thiophosphate de 0, 0-diethyl-0-(4-methyl 2-isopropyl)-6-pyrimidyle	6
	2-Chloro-6-ethylamino-4-isopropylamino-1, 3, 5-triazine	6
	2-Chloro-4, 6-bis-(ethylamino)-1, 3, 5-triazine .	6
29-35 Ex O (VII) (b)	-1-Methyl-4-[N-phenyl-N (2-thenyl)] aminopiperidine, its tartrate and maleate	5
	-3-Methylmercapto-N-[2' -(N-methyl-2 piperidyl)-ethyl]-phenothiazine and its chlorhydrate *or* 2-methylthio-10-[2-N-methyl-2-piperidyl)-ethyl]-phenothiazine and its chlorhydrate . . .	5
	-2-Chloro-9-(3-dimethylamino-propylidene)-thioxanthene	5
	Lactones and lactams; sultones and sultams:	
	Other than lactones:	
29-37 Ex B	3-3-Diethyl-5-methyl-piperidine-2, 4-dione .	5
	3-3-Diethyl (1 H-3 H) tetrahydropyridine-2, 4-dione	5
	Condensation, polycondensation and polyaddition products, whether or not modified or polymerized and whether or not linear:	
	Other than ion exchangers:	
39-01 Ex B (VIII)	Polyoxymethylenic resins	4
	Polymerization and copolymerization products:	
	Other than ion exchangers:	
39-02 B (III)	Polysulphohaloethylene	4
39-02 Ex B (VIII) (b)	Copolymers of vinyl chloride and vinylidene chloride containing at least 80% by weight of vinylidene chloride	4

The duty on the following items has been provisionally reduced:

Tariff No.	Description	Reduced Rate of Duty % *ad val.*
	Ketones, ketone-alcohols, ketone-phenols, ketone-aldehydes, quinones, quinone-alcohols, quinone-phenols, quinone-aldehydes and other single or complex oxygen-function ketones and quinones and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives:	
29-13 Ex D (I) (b)	Dehydroepiandrosterone	14
	Monoacids and their anhydrides, acid halides, acid peroxides and peracids, and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives:	
	Saturated acyclic monoacids:	
29-14 Ex A (XII)	Chloroformiate of diethylene glycol. . .	16

The French text of the notice may be seen at Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 807, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1.

FRANCE AND ALGERIA

Liberalization of Imports

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of April 15, 1962, published the following modification to the list of goods which remain subject to quantitative restrictions in France and Algeria when imported from and originating in the member countries of the former Organization for European Economic Co-operation and their dependent overseas territories (see *Board of Trade Journal* of April 14, 1961, pages 903 to 905, and of April 21, 1961, pages 955 to 956).

Item 16-04 Ex E has been amended to read as follows:

Prepared or preserved fish including caviar and caviar substitutes:

16-04 Ex E (I) Tunny and bonitos in airtight containers, in glasses, cans, jars, tubes and the like.

The French text of the notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 807, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1.

The same list should be amended as follows:

Fish, salted, in brine, dried or smoked:

Delete 03-02 B (II) Halibut.

Bulbs, tubers, tuberous roots, corms, crowns and rhizomes, dormant, in growth or in flower:

For 06-01 B In growth or in flower.

Read In growth or in flower:

06-01 B (I) Orchids, hyacinths, narcissus and tulips.

06-01 Ex B (II) Other, excepting sanseverias.

IRAQ

Registration of Trade Marks Prohibition

LAW NO. 7 of 1962, which came into force in Iraq on February 18, prohibits the registration of trade marks resembling or conforming to Israeli trade marks, symbols or emblems and provides for the cancellation of any such marks which may have already been registered.

An English translation of the Law may be inspected in the Patent Office Library, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

New British Standards

THE FOLLOWING new British Standards are available from British Standards Institution, 2 Park Street, London, W.1:

3224	Lighting fittings for civil land aerodromes Part D Runway lights: Section D3:1962 Blister type runway edge lighting fittings	4s. 0d.
	Section D8: 1962 Blister type runway-threshold lighting fittings	4s. 0d.
3352: 1962	Spectacle frames made of cellulose acetate	4s. 6d.
3450: 1962	Method for the quantitative chemical analysis of binary mixtures of acrylic and certain other fibres	4s. 6d.
3478: 1962	Drawing office reference tables and benches	4s. 6d.
3493: 1962	Information about plywood	8s. 6d.

Revised British Standards

185: 1962	Glossary of aeronautical terms. Section 1-5	30s. 0d
555: 1962	Tungsten filament miscellaneous electric lamps	6s. 0d.
930: 1962	Method of measurement of light output of cinematograph projectors for narrow gauge film	3s. 0d.

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THE FOLLOWING Public Notices issued by H.M. Customs and Excise relate to various aspects of export procedure. Copies of these Notices may be obtained from the local Officer of Customs and Excise, whose address appears in the telephone directory, and to whom all inquiries should be addressed, or from the Secretary, H.M. Customs and Excise, King's Beam House, Mark Lane, London, E.C.3.

GENERAL

Notice No.	
106	Temporary exportations of samples by British commercial travellers.
113	Scale of charges for the special attendance of an Officer of Customs and Excise given at the request of a merchant or trader.
118	Samples required for the purpose of promoting exports from the United Kingdom; admission without payment of Customs Duty and Purchase Tax.
206	Relief from Customs Duty and Purchase Tax for goods temporarily imported for process or repair and subsequent re-exportation.
207	Re-imported goods; relief from Customs Duty and Purchase Tax.
210	Temporary importation of films and similar goods for copying, printing, etc., to fulfil export orders.
427	Declarations of value on Customs export documents.
77E	Purchase Tax – Exports.
49	Temporary importations: International Co-operation.
215	Relief from Customs Duty and Purchase Tax on importation of goods intended for export and not otherwise eligible for relief.
S.N.6	Notice to Passengers (Exchange Control and Export Licensing).
*	Notice to Exporters – Exchange Control (issued by H.M. Treasury).

DRAWBACK

218	Drawback on certain imported goods exported without change of state.
219	Drawback on certain exported goods manufactured from imported materials on which duty has been paid.
291	Claims for drawback on goods exported where there has been a variation in the duty rate.
372	Authorization of signatories to drawback claims.
7	Drawback on mixed or blended beers when exported or deposited in bonded warehouse.
224	The examination of bottled beer, exported on drawback, at the premises of a licensed brewer for sale, or beer dealer as an alternative to examination on the quay.
276	Drawback on roasted coffee, roasted chicory or mixtures of roasted coffee and roasted chicory when exported.
172	Drawback on hydrocarbon oils.
171	Drawback on hydrocarbon oil used in the United Kingdom in the manufacture of goods not containing hydrocarbon oil.
56	Drawback on British manufactured saccharin and saccharin goods when exported.
220	Drawback on silk and man-made fibres.
48	Drawback on sugar, and on composite articles containing sugar, cocoa, etc.
130 and 130A	Sugar Act, 1956. Surcharge repayment on sugar and molasses. (These Notices should be read in conjunction with Notice No. 48.)
131	Sugar Act, 1956. Composite goods containing sugar or molasses. Procedure following a change in rate of surcharge, etc., under the Act.
212	Drawback on blended tea.

* Also obtainable from any Bank.

THE

GOVERNMENT BOOKSHOPS

Government publications provide an up-to-date, reliable, and inexpensive source of information on commercial topics. It may be advisable to check with the Board of Trade the correct title of the document required and whether it is on sale at the bookshops of H.M. Stationery Office. There are Government Bookshops at the addresses listed below, and agent booksellers in most large towns with special facilities for meeting your order quickly.

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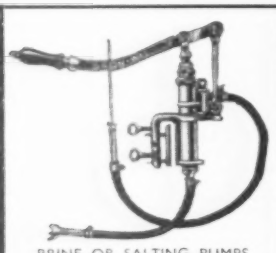

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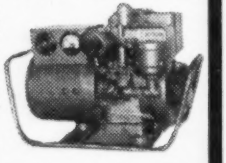

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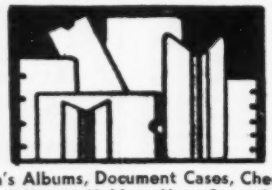

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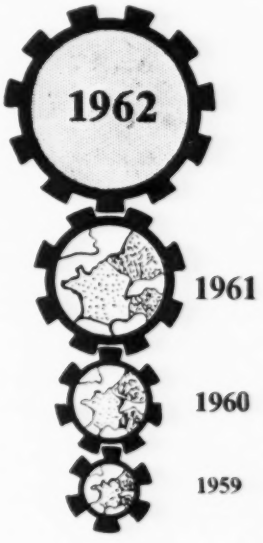

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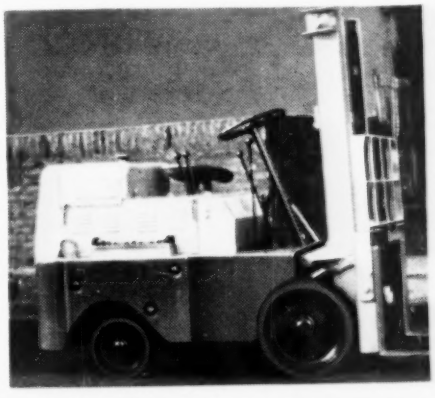

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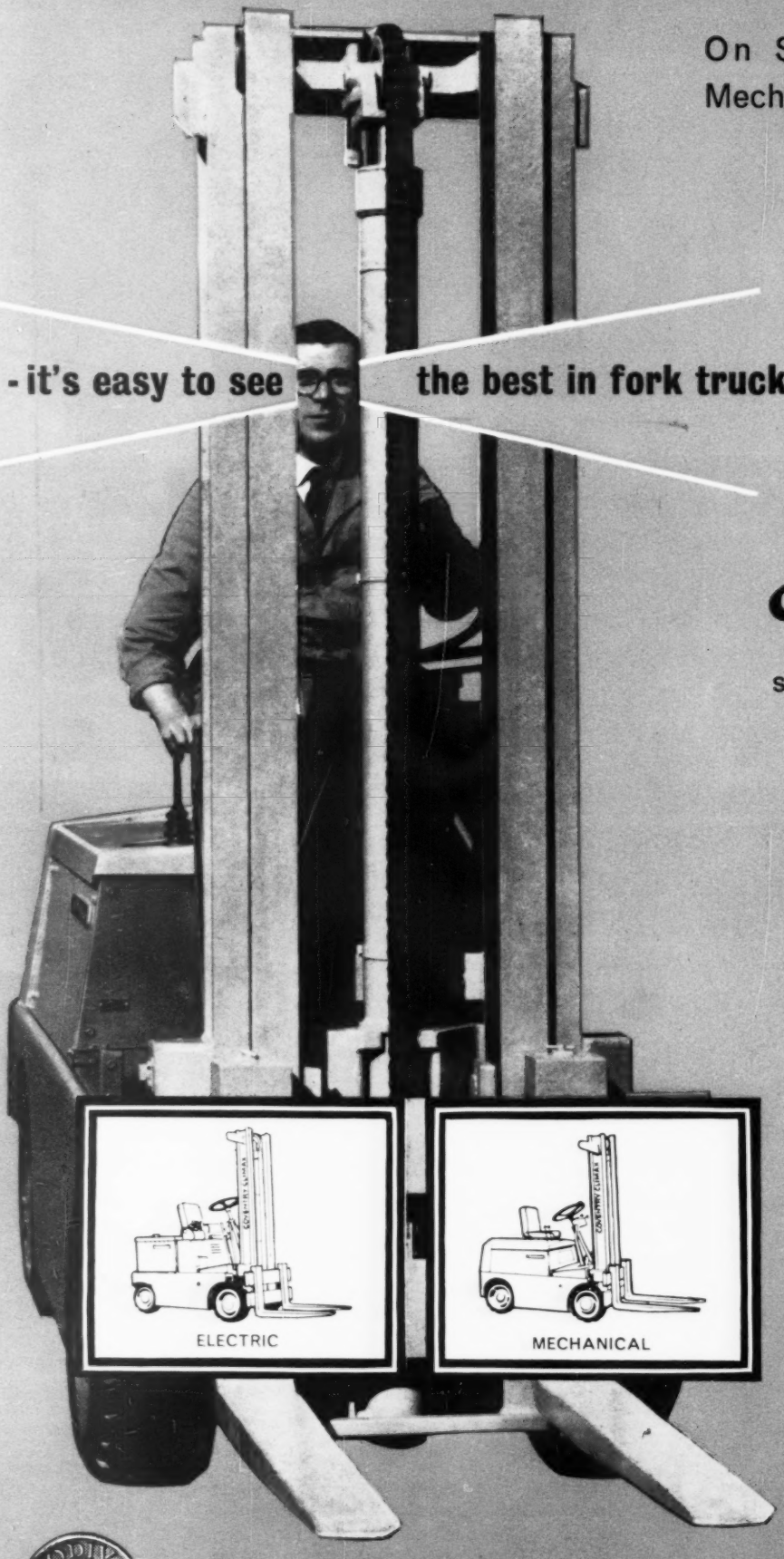

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